FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 172 5 September 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Akhromeyev Interviewed on Disarmament Issues AA 1
Discusses Aerial Monitoring AA 1
On U.S. 'Repudiation' of SALT AA 2
Views NATO Proposal AA 2
Says CSCE Agreement Possible AA 2
Arbatov Says U.S. Eager To Violate Arms Treaties AA 2
Maksimov Says U.S. Wants To Disrupt Nuclear Parity AA 3
Talks on Chemical Weapons Held in Berne 4, 5 Sep AA 5
Talks on Nuclear Weapons Testing Resume 4 Sep AA 5
Gerasimov Comments on U.S. Blast, Nonaligned AA 5
Abrahamson Says U.S. To Continue SDI Program AA 6
Analyst Says Nuclear Situation Worsening AA 6
Commentary Questions U.S. Motives in Nuclear Tests AA 7
Commentary Says World Demand Will End Tests AA 7
Kharkov: U.S. Nuclear Test Position 'Suicidal' AA 8
PRAVDA: U.S. Test Ban Rejection Linked to SDI AA 9
[V. Mikhaylov, 30 Aug]
PRAVDA Notes Plan for SDI Pacific Test Range AA 13
[V. Sukhoy, 31 Aug]
IZVESTIYA Hits U.S. SALT Accords Attitude AA 13
[V. Matveyev, 26 Aug]
PRAVDA Criticizes 'Committee on Present Danger' AA 16
[V. Gan, 2 Sep]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Outlines Soviet Attitude Toward GATT CC 1
[Ivanov, 1 Sep]
Academic Argues Need for Peaceful Coexistence CC 2
[Pankov in PRAVDA 1 Sep]
Article Reiterates Joint Asian Security Tenets CC 4
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 3 Sep]
Varna Conference Discusses 'Nuclear Winter' CC 7
[Zhmyrev in PRAVDA 3 Sep]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gerasimov Briefing on Attack on USSR Troupe A 1
Mnatsakanov on Incident A 1
Charikov Commentary A 2
U.S. Sheltering Estonian 'Nazi Criminal' A 3
[PRAVDA 3 Sep]
Pozner Comments on TV Linkups With U.S. A 4
[IZVESTIYA 30 Aug]

Biryukov on Japanese Defense Chief's Visit A 5
History of U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' Viewed A 6
[Filatov in PRAVDA 1 Sep]
Soviet, U.S. Experts Meets on Afghanistan A 7
Oxfam Agricultural Aid to Nicaragua Denied A 7

CHINA
Sinologist Krimov Discusses Relations With PRC B 1
[Peace & Progress]
Ties With PRC Important for Asian-Pacific Peace B 2
[Mulatov]
PRC Friendship Delegation Departs Khabarovsk B 3
Kuznetsov Describes Private Markets in PRC B 3
[TRUD 4 Sep]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kapitsa Discusses Grave Visits With Sakurauchi [KYODO] C 1
Kuril Island Sites Visited C 1
Commentary Warns Japan Against SDI Participantion [Dmitriyev] C 1
Report Views U.S. Japan-Based Surveillance [Logachev] C 3
Sidewinder Missile Explodes at Japanese Air Base C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Defeat of Iran-Based DRA Rebels Reported D 1
[Meshchaninov in IZVESTIYA 29 Aug]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NZ Labor Party Discusses Nonnuclear Policy E 1
[Skalkin in PRAVDA 3 Sep]

WESTERN EUROPE

Shevardnadze, Switzerland's Aubert Begin Talks G 1
PAKHLIN Hits U.S. Nuclear Deployment in Turkey G 1
Vorontsev Arrives in Paris for Visit 4 Sep G 1
Meets With Mitterrand G 1
Speaks on Arms, CSCE, DRA G 2
Soviets Take Part in UK Aviation Exhibition G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AMERICA

Authorities Protest to Iran Over Ships' Seizure [AFP] H 1
Freighters Released [WAKH] H 1
Commentary Examines U.S. Role in Mideast Tension H 1
[Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 31 Aug]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Chronicles Mexican Socialists Visit [3 Sep] K 1
UN Agenda Consultation Held With Trinidad K 1
[IZVESTIYA 30 Aug]
Briefs: Brazilian Friendship Society Meeting Held K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Reportage of Shipwreck Rescue Operations R 1
Gerasimov Press Conference R 1
Novorossiysk People Help R 2
[Dergachev, Shmyganovskiy in IZVESTIYA 4 Sep]
Domestic, Foreign Topics Viewed by Politburo R 3
CC Departments Discuss Education, Economy R 5
Work on CPSU Congress Proceedings Published R 5
[PRAVDA 30 Aug]
KA-32 Installs Dosimeters at Chernobyl R 6
Razumovskiy at Chita Plenum, Secretary Elected R 6
Razumovskiy Tours Chita Enterprises, Farms R 6
Kirghiz Academy Fails To Answer Press Criticism R 7
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 3 Sep]
Briefs: Academician Awarded; Agriculture Official Honored R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Management Commission Discusses Measures S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 36]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agro-Industry Official Discusses Harvest T 1
Agronomist Discusses Agricultural Shortfalls T 1
[Kovyryalov]
CPSU CC Criticizes Kazakh Stockraising T 1
[PRAVDA 28 Aug 86]
PRAVDA Reviews Feed Procurement Progress [3 Sep] T 4

AKHROMEYEV INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

Discusses Aerial Monitoring

LD041238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergy Akhromeyev, first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, touched upon the Soviet proposal at the Stockholm Conference for on-site inspections.

We are proposing, he said, that the regions being inspected where troop exercises are going on, on whose grounds suspicion has arisen on the other side, be inspected on the ground and from the air. What is more, the inspection would be carried out by groups from the other side in aircraft of the side that is being inspected. We do not see any contradiction here. Soviet pilots will fly Soviet planes, but over the territory of the Soviet Union. FRG plans will fly over the territory of the FRG, flown by the FRG pilots. The inspection is not being carried out by the pilots, but by the inspection groups. They will tell the pilots which direction to fly in, where to turn and give the opportunity to inspect a region. What is wrong with this? Countries in the NATO bloc are proposing a different option, whereby a foreign plane flies over the territory of another sovereign state. This plane may be equipped with the appropriate intelligence gear that can check not only the actions of troops in this region, but also be capable of reconnoitering any installation that is not the object of monitoring. This would be unlawful intelligence activity and a violation of a state's sovereignty. In my view our position is fair.

On U.S. 'Repudiation' of SALT

LD041243 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, has characterized the military-political consequences of the U.S. refusal to carry out the stipulations of the SALT II treaty in the following terms:

The consequences will be negative. The United States' refusal to implement the SALT II treaty does not help to reduce international tension or cut back strategic armaments. As a result of the United States' repudiation of the SALT II treaty, the sides would get freedom of action, effectively, in the deployment of their strategic nuclear forces.

In rejecting SALT II, President Reagan called on the Soviet Union to show restraint in the development of ICBM's and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. But what is such an appeal worth when the deployment of various forms of cruise missiles is not covered by this proposal? After all, the United States has already begun a massive deployment of these missiles and is planning to deploy several thousand of them. This proposal is completely unfair. Its aim is to secure unilateral advantages for the United States over the Soviet Union in the sphere of strategic weapons.

Views NATO Proposal

LD041249 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep [TASS] -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, commented in an interview for a TASS correspondent on the proposal put forward by the NATO states at the Stockholm Conference, that a ban be put on the staging of exercises numbering more than 75,000 men if notification of them has been given less than 2 years previously [as received].

We evaluation of this proposal positively, Marshal Akhromeyev said. This helps to move the conference forward to some extent. But this is still not the main point. The main point is that exercises should not be conducted in Europe on the same massive scale NATO uses. At the moment the "Autumn Forge" exercises are in progress. In these, NATO's armed forces are put into motion on the whole of the territory of Western Europe -- from the North Cape to the southern shores of Turkey. A major transfer of land troops and air forces from the territory of the United States to Europe is being carried out. The military staffs of the NATO states in Western Europe leave their regular stationing areas for field areas. There are more than 300,000 men, 2,000 aircraft, 4,000 tanks, and 300 ships taking part in the exercises. The NATO troops approach the borders of the Warsaw Pact states. How are we to react to this? Such exercises are difficult to distinguish from real preparations for war. We advocate that such big exercises not be staged. We prepare our armed forces to rebuff aggression. But we do not stage exercises on such a scale and we call on the other side not to stage them either. But so far this is being rejected.

Says CSCE Agreement Possible

LD041259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1222 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, in connection with the possibility of achieving agreement in Stockholm, stated the following:

If the current stage of the Stockholm Conference proceeds successfully and the sides agree on specific measures of trust, on the notification of these measures and on effective monitoring, then the basis will be created for movement forward. It is not accidental that the conference is called the Conference on Measures to Strengthen Confidence, Security and Disarmament. If they agree at the conference on measures to build confidence, then it is quite logical to raise the next measures at the following stage -- disarmament measures. And measures to reduce armed forces in Europe are the goal the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact place before themselves. Proposals on this question were put forward in Budapest at the conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee.

ARBATOV SAYS U.S. EAGER TO VIOLATE ARMS TREATIES

LD041548 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- Soviet policy today has become the target of especially massive disinformation and vicious distortions in the United States and some other Western countries on the part of both their governments and the mass media, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said in the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

Georgiy Arbatov, writing in the magazine's Russian-language issue for September 5, added that the latest Soviet proposals have even encountered a kind of plot of silence.

The Washington administration's policy has led to a situation where Soviet-U.S. relations in key areas, far from improving, have showed a continued and dangerous trend of worsening, Arbatov said, explaining that this applies to the arms race, regional conflicts, U.S. international conduct, and even the U.S. rhetoric.

One finds it hard to imagine what the United States is counting on, with respect to a summit meeting it expects in November or December, if American is still planning, as its government has declared, to tear up the SALT-2 treaty, Arbatov said.

This means that the meeting is to take place a couple of weeks after or before this blow to the entire fiber of treaty-based relations between the two countries, he added. The impression is, he continued, that the White House is keen, not to abide by the understandings reached in Geneva, but to demolish as much as possible before 1988 so that this adminstration's successors will find it difficult to restore anything.

This is undercutting SALT and sapping the ABM Treaty, Arbatov said. This is a veritable "bulldozer syndrome", he added. The United States is eager to break out of all the treaty-based constraints, with both international law and international organizations also being increasingly regarded by it as a nuisance, the Soviet scientist said.

An offensive is under way on the entire range of even the modest limitations on the arms race that have been set by the earlier treaties and efforts are being made to scuttle even the very possibility of further talks, he observed.

"Can the United States continue its current policy indefinitely without risking to blow up both itself and the rest of the planet? And will the world community and the Americans themselves allow this policy to be maintained indefinitely?" Arbatov asked.

MAKSIMOV SAYS U.S. WANTS TO DISRUPT NUCLEAR PARITY

LD042204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newcast; interview with Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The extension of the moratorium on nuclear testing in the USSR continues to remain at the focus of attention of Soviet people and the world public. Here is our interview.

[Correspondent] The aim in life that Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Maksimov has chosen for himself is a strengthening of the defense capability of our country. In the post of commander-in-chief [of the Strategic Rocket Forces] he now occupies his aim is to enhance the combat readiness of the Soviet strategic missiles.

How in this regard does he assess the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.? Such was the first question of the interview.

[Maksimov] The unilateral moratorium is not a simple thing for the Soviet Union, particularly in conditions where the United States is insistently striving to achieve a decisive military superiority. This striving requires that we adopt the appropriate countermeasures to rule out any disruption of the strategic nuclear parity, in particular by improving nuclear missile weapons and enhancing their reliability and efficiency. However, nuclear testing is necessary for this purpose. Testing is in no way less important to us than it is to the Americans. For over a year now no nuclear explosions have been conducted in the Soviet Union, and the claims by the U.S. Administration that this is not having any particular effect on the Russian' military program can in no way be acknowledged as conscientious ones.

[Correspondent] What is your attitude toward their claim that they have fallen behind in the improvement of nuclear missile systems?

[Maksimov] Just since we introduced the moratorium, they have conducted 18 nuclear explosions, pushing ahead with the development of new types of nuclear weapons. For example, 10 new MX missiles are already being put into position. Each of these missiles carries 10 warheads with an aggregate yield of about 6,000 kilotons, which is 200 times greater than the yield of the atom bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. The placing on alert duty of the MX missile, which possesses a high combat-readiness accuracy in striking its target and other high-level characteristics, is evidence that this missile has been developed to a sufficient degree. Well, at any rate one cannot speak of the existence of any backwardness in this regard. If the United States refuses to halt nuclear testing and continues to carry out its nuclear explosions, one must assume that this is already being done in the interests of subsequent generations of missiles, such as Midgetman for instance, and also in the interests of the development of space strike systems within the framework of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

Right from the time nuclear weapons first appeared, the Soviet Union has constantly had to respond to those attempts that would have meant one side gaining superiority and obtaining the unilateral right to inflict nuclear strikes. Therefore, in response to the appearance of the atom bomb in the 1940s, our own atomic weapons were created. Then, with the appearance and the mass deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles in the 1960s, we were forced to answer in a similar fashion by setting up the strategic rocket forces. The appearance on the U.S. side of missiles with multiple independently targeted warheads resulted in the response of our own Soviet-produced missiles with similar combat equipment. One must think that now too, if the United States will ultimately implement its star wars program, the proper response will be found on this occasion too. Only a total ban on the testing of nuclear weapons could rally promote a halt of the arms race. In that event the nuclear armaments systems already in existence would not be improved, and the creation of new systems would, in practice, become impossible. That would really be a gain for everyone.

[Correspondent] Now for a final question. Probably you will be able to answer it much better than anyone else could. Can one allow oneself to think that after a nuclear missile was someone will be in any condition to play any sort of joyous and celebratory victory march?

[Maksimov] No, one cannot allow oneself to do that.

TALKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS HELD IN BERNE 4, 5 Sep

LD051054 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berne September 5 TASS -- On September 4 and 5 delegations of the USSR and USA had here the second round of exchanges of opinions under an accord between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. president Ronald Reagan on discussing ways of averting the proliferation of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Delegation was led by Viktor Israelyan, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Soviet delegate to the Disarmament Conference, and the U.S. delegation by John Hawse, deputy assistant secretary of state for politico-military affairs.

TALKS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING RESUME 4 SEP

LD041342 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 4 TASS -- The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapon testing opened here today. The talks comprise the entire range of the questions of control and determining the ways of the complete termination of nuclear tests. The Soviet delegation is headed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy Andranik Petrosyants. The U.S. delegation is headed by Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Robert Barker.

The first round of the talks was held in Geneva from July 25 to August 1, 1986.

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON U.S. BLAST, NONALIGNED

LD041415 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- The chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Dpeartment, Gennadiy Gerasimov, who was asked about the attitude of this country to U.S. plans to stage yet another nuclear blast at the testing range in Nevada at a briefing in the ministry's press center today, said "The attitude is utterly negative."

"Obviously, the U.S. Defense Department has a nuclear test schedule which it is bent on observing even if the whole world is destroyed in the process," he said.

Attention was called at the briefing to the call, made by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, at the Non-Aligned summit in Harare, for signing a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and for all nuclear powers to declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions prior to that.

"This is what the Soviet Union has done," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "and we hope that all attendees at the 8th Non-Aligned Summit will give its due to the silence on the Soviet testing ranges."

ABRAHAMSON SAYS U.S. TO CONTINUE SDI PROGRAM

LD050924 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 5 Sept 86

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- Speaking in Cincinnati, Ohio, Lieutenant-General James A. Abrahamson, director of the strategic Defence Initiative organisation, said that the United States intended to go ahead with building up efforts to create an anti-missile system with space-based elements.

Judging by his speech, the SDI programme has already gone far beyond the framework of "research" and entered the stage of the practical development and building of components for the "star wars" system.

ANALYST SAYS NUCLEAR SITUATION WORSENING

LD042103 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

In accordance with its program of the elimination of nuclear arms by the year 2000, the Soviet Union placed a package of constructive proposals on the table of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. These initiatives meet with broad support in the world since they have been worked out not from the position of narrow, egoistic interests, but with taking into account all viewpoints and needs of security of many states. These proposals stem from the realities of the present.

They in Washington stubbornly refuse to recognize officially that nuclear weapons are practically unusable. Washington builds its policy on the permissibility of using nuclear weapons in any situation. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote on Wednesday that after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, use of nuclear weapons by the USA was a real possibility more than once.

According to the newspaper, every president, from Truman to Reagan, was faced with the need to resolve that question theoretically, and most of them were resolving it practically. In other words, the thread which holds the nuclear "sword of damocles" looming over humanity can be snapped by Washington any time. Is it tolerable that the entire globe should be a hostage to the United States nuclear ambitions?

Talking about the readiness for "flexibility" in the approach to the solution of the problem of strategic arms limitation, the U.S. side actually remains at a standstill in its position since the Geneve meeting. And at that meeting, the sides assumed the commitment to speed up the process of the talks on arms limitation, to take measures for the normalization of Soviet-American relations, improvement of the international situation.

But they in Washington only try to create the impression that there is progress on all these main directions.

In reality, the situation continues worsening. The United States persists with the arms race and passes on to the militarization of near earth and outher space in the framework of the "star wars" program, which is described as SDI. As far as regional conflicts go, the United States is preparing ostentatiously another provocation against Libya, is whipping up war hysteria.

The Soviet Union and its allies oppose all these provocative actions of the USA with a realistic program of stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century and of preventing the militarization of space. Meanwhile Washington, resorting to rhetoric, is striving not only to preserve but also build up its nuclear potential, is speeding up the SDI program.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS U.S. MOTIVES IN NUCLEAR TESTS

LD041543 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Aleksandr Pogodin comments on the American Administration's decision to hold another nuclear test:

As a rule, official statements announcing tests in Nevada are scarce of details, or uniform. They say about some of the tests that their purpose is to help develop energy installations for laser systems. So what is actually implied is the accelerated development of laser weapons, the major component of the star wars program. Sometimes it is announced that the test involved technical problems related to nuclear warheads. If we take into account the Pentagon's numerous statements about high qualities of nuclear weapons already available in the United States, it will become clear that nuclear systems of a new generation are being perfected in these particular tests.

The newly announced nuclear test is not a chance episode or some special case. Three blasts are scheduled in Nevada for this month alone. The program scheduled for subsequent months is even more packed. Washington officials realize that the continuation of tests, and especially their sharp acceleration, will touch off a new wave of public protest. The echo of nuclear explosions reverberates much stronger than the numerous assurances by the American Administration of its desire to radically cut nuclear weapons. Washington's chief argument that it is impossible to verify that nuclear tests are not carried out holds no water. There's no need to quote here opinions of prestigious experts of the Soviet Union, United States and neutral countries acknowledging that this verification, and the most effective at that, is a feasible thing. But it is also unnecessary to Washington.

As American Deputy Defence Secretary Richard Perle has declared, he's against a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests even if such tests can be verified. So what we are dealing with is a deliberate and open challenge thrown down to world public opinion demanding that nuclear testing be stopped. But it would be perfectly logical to ask at this point: Do actions by the American Administration have as their aim to force the Soviet Union to slam the door, so to speak, and cancel its moratorium?

COMMENTARY SAYS WORLD DEMAND WILL END TESTS

LD042045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Commentary by Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer]

[Text] According to reports from the United States, another underground nuclear explosion has been scheduled to take place on 4 September. In a latest news commentary, at the microphone, is the political observer, Vladimir Tsvetov:

They say that a vice which has become a habit does not cause qualms of conscience. Disregard for the aspirations of the peoples of the world has become such an inseparable quality of U.S. politics that its leaders are not even ashamed of this vice. This has just become evident once again: The United States has announced another nuclear test.

It has done so despite mankind's desire to end such tests. I am not speaking lightly of mankind: Support for the Soviet proposal to end all nuclear explosions is no longer simply a widespread, massive phenomenon uniting whole peoples; it is shared by the whole of the human race.

Where, then, does this contempt for people's interests on the part of the United States come from? It follows from the very essence of imperialism. Having seen in the growth and strengthening of socialism a danger to themselves, the most conservative circles of the monopolistic bourgeoisie are trying to take their social revenge: to solve by force the problem of relations between labor and capital, between socialism and imperialism. Hence the striving for military superiority, to be able to dictate terms to the world. In the present situation, military superiority means, above all, nuclear superiority. That is what, socio-politically, lies behind the nuclear blasts at the Nevada test site.

Is there a way out of this predicament? The view is generally accepted that in politics, unhurried persistence always gets the better of unbridled force; and that really is so. But time won't wait. More and more nuclear weapons are piling up in the arsenals, and therefore the world is becoming a more and more dangerous place. So, in the saying I've just quoted, the emphasis should be not on the word "unhurried", but on the word "persistence". The more stubbornly persistently, the more resolutely and more loudly the peoples of the world demand that the United States stops nuclear explosions, the more difficult it will become for them to ignore the will of the peoples. The Soviet proposal to end all nuclear tests has won lasting assent in the hearts of men; and every new nuclear explosion that is carried out despite the unilateral Soviet moratorium is another plank in the fence with which the United States is isolating itself from the world around it. One must assume that the threat of total isolation will also help to bring about greater realism in the policies of U.S. leaders.

KHARKOV: U.S. NUCLEAR TEST POSITION 'SUICIDAL'

LD031118 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The fact that the Soviet Union has been unilaterally keeping from nuclear explosions for a second year now, is a convincing evidence of its high responsibility for the destinies of humanity. Ridding the world of the threat of nuclear catastrophe is a concern of all peoples, the most burning task. If a reliable barrier to the arms race is not placed today, it might be too late tomorrow. Decisive and responsible decisions are needed now that mankind's very existence is threatened.

It must be clear to any sane person that nuclear tests speed up the nuclear arms race. It is precisely tests that make it possible to develop new types of weapons of mass destruction, to upgrade the existing arms systems. "Far from enhancing security, the build-up of nuclear arsenals might result in zero security, that is in total self-annihilation", general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev noted in his recent answer to the leaders of the "Delhi Six".

Washington persists in its refusal to follow the Soviet Union's example, does not wish to join in the moratorium, is ignoring not only the world public opinion, but also the striving of American citizens, two-thirds of whom, as public opinion polls showed, insist on an immediate end to nuclear testing.

Continuing to conduct nuclear explosions in Nevada, the U.S. Administration explains this by the need to conclude a planned series of tests. But this means carrying the nuclear arms race in a vicious circle from which there is no way out.

An official spokesman for the Department of State explained that Washington regards nuclear testing necessary for preserving the combat potential of its nuclear deterrence forces. This means banking on nuclear muscles, and this stand is suicidal. The world can live no longer in the atmosphere when it is attempted to present the build-up of nuclear arsenals as a factor of deterrence.

The point of the matter is that the United States is striving to achieve superiority in nuclear arms. The Pentagon's chief Weinberger admitted this by saying that the United States must ensure appropriate "strategic positions in nuclear conflict". Besides that, the continuation of nuclear explosions is also required by the technology of creating space strike arms in the SDI framework, now being worked out in the USA.

It is now suicidal to build inter-state relations on the illusion of achieving superiority in horrible weapons of annihilation. It is suicidal also for the reason that, as entire post-war experience shows, the United States will be unable to achieve superiority. The Soviet Union will be able to answer any challenge of the USA, including the SDI programme. The complete elimination of such armaments is the only road to peace. The Soviet Union appeals to the reason and dignity of Americans, urging them not to miss the historic chance which is offered by Moscow's new peace initiative. Will common sense prevail in the USA?

PRAVDA: U.S. TEST BAN REJECTION LINKED TO SDI

PM041116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Mikhaylov article: "Attack on Infinity; On the Moratorium, Earthly Matters, and Star Plans"]

[Text] Sudden events often revive unexpected memories. That was the case with me when I heard the report of the latest -- if only it were the last! -- explosion at the Nevada nuclear test range. My mind suddenly went back to 2 years ago in Stockholm, but not to the hall of sessions of the all-European conference on confidence-building measures, but to the national museum. I was looking at a Goya painting. The great Spaniard conveyed his understanding of history. He called the picture "Our Earth" -- a sort of wondrous light in the boundless darkness of chaos -- alone and alive. Were it stifled, history would be crushed. Forever.

If I could, I would parade all the idolaters of nuclear weapons in front of Goya's picture. And who knows, maybe some of them would feel some filial sentiments for our mother earth. But there is little hope of that. Most of this company have turned the service of nuclear weapons into a new religion and are frenzied in their defense of their "right" to improve what is already a supermodern big stick.

How much energy is currently being expended across the Atlantic in building a propaganda rampart around the U.S. nuclear test ranges! How much inventiveness is spent on erecting new bastions to replace those already stormed! Quite recently the Pentagon defended itself in a broad front against the world public's demands to end nuclear tests. But, contrary to the laws of acoustics, the long silence at Soviet test ranges has generated a powerful echo. It has grown with each new extension of the moratorium and artificial positions have collapsed.

Thus the thesis about the "propaganda" nature of the Soviet steps has basically lost its impact. Every unbiased person realizes that nobody would take such a difficult step for more than a year for the sake of propaganda at a time when the other side is building up its nuclear arsenals.

Nor is the argument that the USSR held a major series of tests just before the moratorium and could therefore "easily pause" being used anymore. Even if that were so, given the contemporary standard of equipment overseas, that "pause" could easily be made up over the course of a year. Yet the moratorium has been extended until 1 January 1987. And this at a time when the United States has in fact invariably been the champion in terms of the number of tests at all stages of the development of nuclear weapons.

Nor are the opponents of the moratorium sticking to their former assertions that they did not have the technical ability to monitor [kontrolirovat] observance of the moratorium. The detection of three unannounced explosions in Nevada by our national technical means, the Soviet-U.S. scientific research begun near Semipalatinsk, and the USSR's reaffirmation of its readiness for international on-site inspection [proverka na mestakh] have cut the ground from under this artificial thesis too.

All these false arguments, however, are still being repeated. But, I think, this is being done more from inertia than anything else and in a desire to conceal their deliberately misleading nature. The broad front of defense of nuclear weapons has had to be reduced willy-nilly to a circular defense. But the defenders are becoming fiercer and more perfidious. They base their defense of nuclear weapons on two main arguments, allegedly with a logical connection. The arguments are:

One: Since the defense of the West is based on nuclear weapons, those weapons need constant checking. That is why the moratorium violates international stability.

Two: Only the implementation of the "strategic defense initiative" (SDI), known as the "star wars" program, will make nuclear missile weapons "powerless," and their "demise" will be accompanied by the disappearance of the need to test them.

This is a specious concept and, judging by appearances, intended not just for one day. It seems to be a promise to put a stop not only to nuclear tests but to the weapons themselves. We have only to wait. But is it worth it?

If one takes this concept at face value the nuclear threat will disappear with the creation of an antimissile space shield. SDI leaders plan to begin building such a shield in about 10 years. They give no indication as to when it will be completed. They talk about 20 years as a guideline. This means that it would not be possible to embark on ending nuclear tests and destroying the weapons themselves before the year 1006. And then only on condition that many "ifs" materialize. For instance, will the idea of an "impenetrable space shield" be technically feasible? Throughout the millennia there has never been a case of an even stronger sword not being able to penetrate a strong shield. Of course, this time may prove to be the exception. However, will not the creation of this "shield" be so costly that America will go down the tube? That question is even being asked by certain proponents of SDI. According to existing calculations, it will cost $2 trillion to put the entire system into space and another $300 billion a year to maintain it. And the main "if" is: Will mankind not be overwhelmed by mountains of weapons by then? It is on the basis of this scenario from the defenders of U.S. nuclear test ranges that the "improvement" of offensive strategic arms is to continue.

Now let us suppose that the miracle happens and all the "ifs" materialize. What then? After 2 decades of an intense arms race, there would hardly be a better chance to overcome militarist blinkered thinking in a society where weapons are business. You cannot invest money spent on weapons in environmental protection. And the terrible impoverishment of the developing countries would lead to very serious shocks.

That is the most favorable forecast. And only if one takes Washington's theses at face value. In fact, the world could expect far gloomier times were it to agree to a nuclear arms buildup, much less the militarization of space.

The current work on the "star wars" program is proof that SDI is not a means of salvation from nuclear weapons. On the contrary, it is a generator of a buildup in these arms, since it is a question of using the power of a nuclear explosion to hit targets in space and on earth with laser beams. But there is no guarantee that in time nuclear charges themselves will not appear in low-earth orbit. The desire for space superweapons, as is openly admitted in the United States, is one of the reasons why it is refusing to end tests at the Nevada test range. It is planned to hold around 100 nuclear explosions merely to develop a nuclear-pumped laser. A number of these explosions were included in the 18 held in the year that the Soviet moratorium has been in operation. So SDI is leading not to the destruction of nuclear weapons but, on the contrary, is accelerating the development [razrabotka] of new types of these weapons.

The vivid colors in which the United States paints the "inoffensiveness for all life" of the space weapons it is creating could be envied by Munchausen himself. But when have new weapons ever been "worse" than the old ones? They have always surpassed them either in destructive power, accuracy, or killing force, and often in terms of all deadly parameters. There are no grounds for supposing anything else with regard to strike weapons for space. In the United Statess the work to limit energy losses when beams pass through the atmosphere has been accelerated. And this will make it possible to hit targets not only in open space but on earth too and to carry out surprise strikes against enemy defenses. And if it is possible to pierce the metallic shell of a missile, it is only a short way to the temptation of razing an enemy's cities. Our country has already experienced once the effects of the "scorched earth" strategy.

That is how the Pentagon scenario for "maintaining stability in the world" looks in practice. Its authors would like to infect the world with a belief in the miraculous properties and potential of supermodern space means of destruction and thereby keep the world on its old dead-end path of amassing weapons. And this is the main thing -- they would like to prevent the first, hardest, and most important step being taken in a new direction: ending nuclear tests. They want to block at the outset the implementation of the Soviet program to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

What is proposed instead? New weapons. Not only new in technical solutions, but fundamentally different in essence. Hitherto weapons have proliferated on the earth, in the seas, or in the skies. However large these areas may be, they have borders and limits. Space has no limits. It is infinite. And that in itself could be an irrevocable disaster for planet Earth. It will be impossible to place limits on filling "bottomless" space with weapons. The arms race will become limitless. And it is hard to escape the suspicion that it is being transferred to space to prevent it from being controlled by people on earth. In space there is no need to fear protest demonstrations or possible blockades around military bases. [paragraph continues]

In short, from the viewpoint of the weapons manufacturers, space is an ideal environment with unlimited potential. But for the earth and the people on it this "use" of space would lead to an unprecedented growth in the threat of war both now and in the future.

Hitherto it has been believed that newly discovered areas should be used for man's benefit. But people want to treat space differently. From their first steps into this still little-known world the Pentagon men wanted to put up a notice saying "Military Zone. Civilians Prohibited." Yet science forecasts that in the future the universe may provide mankind with no less than it has on earth. Thus SDI brings with it unpredictable military threats. But it is an attack on infinite space with its still unknown riches.

Of course, nobody talks openly about this plot, particularly in the place where it emerged -- the U.S. military-industrial complex. but in the country and throughout the world a downright biblical picture of the appearance of the "star wars" program is disseminated. Pentagon chroniclers tell fondly of how R. Reagan once visited a strategic forces command post. And after various scenarios of a clash between the United States and the USSR were "played out" before him with an invariably catastrophic outcome, the President got the idea of finding a way of "defending the country." That is the official version, and that is why SDI is often called the "President's initiative." Its prehistory, however, is forgotten.

The fact is that in the seventies, soon after the first strategic arms agreement between the United States and the USSR (SALD I) leading U.S. military concerns, concerned at a possible reduction in their profits as a result of arms limitation, created a special research group. It confirmed their fears. Moreover, it became clear that existing weapons types promised no big dividends, since the technical capacity for developing them had been almost exhausted. An entirely new "mother lode" was needed. Certain firms' existing studies on space weapons served to spur development of the "star wars" program. It was skillfully presented to the President as a "means of saving" America and the world from a nuclear catastrophe.

Since then the pioneers of the "mother lode" in space together with the President and his "team" have with striking inventiveness termed this dangerous space venture a nationwide concern and branded its opponents disloyal.

A quarter of a century D. Eisenhower in his farewell speech before leaving the presidency warned those who would assume the post about the dangerous blandishments of a "combination of an enormous military organization and a vast military industry." The current President's predecessor -- J. Carter -- saw a great deal of this for himself. He confirmed the existence in Washington of a "very powerful lobby" that constantly demands "collosal buildups in military potential beyond the bounds of reason." This experience of his predecessors' should have suggested to President R. Reagan that old ideas do not become new, even in the form of the most supermodern technological solution. The authors of the "Mexico Declaration" are right in stating that to cure a drug addict by giving him bigger and bigger fixes is as impossible as saving the world from war by amassing larger and larger weapons arsenals.

The time has come for action. The most dangerous shortage for our earth -- lack of a sense of responsibility for the future on the part of a number of Western statesmen -- must be eliminated. Nobody has the right to attack the infinity of the universe or the infinity of the human race!

PRAVDA NOTES PLAN FOR SDI PACIFIC TEST RANGE

PM041020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "'Star Wars' Test Ranges"]

[Text] New York, 30 Aug -- Judging from U.S. press reports, the "star wars" program has gradually begun to be fleshed out and to acquire increasingly specific and sinister outlines. THE WASHINGTON POST's well informed military commentator Walter Pincus reports that at the beginning of next year the Pentagon intends to begin building a new military space complex on the Pacific atoll of Kwajalein. Special airborne targets will be fired into the sky from the launchpads of the complex, which will cost $1.3 million. Experimental missiles will be fired at the targets from army firing ranges on the west coast of the United States.

The "Pentagon fantasists" are planning great changes at the White Sands test range (New Mexico). There they will test "endoatmospheric interceptor missiles" designed to destroy MIRVed warheads during entry into the atmosphere. White Sands will house a gigantic laser which will "dazzle" the enemy missiles and put "undesirable" satellites out of action.

The Edwards Air Force Base (California) continues to play an important role in the "star weapons" tests. During 1987 specially equipped F-15 fighter bombers will take off from there on at least three occasions to test top secret antisatellite weapons at relatively low altitudes.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. SALT ACCORDS ATTITUDE

PM040938 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article: "A Step on the Slippery Path. Washington's Course Aimed at Violating Its Strategic Arms Limitation Obligations"]

[Text] Using General L. Welch, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, as a mouthpiece, official Washington recently gave notification that the United States is setting about canceling its obligations stemming from the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms -- SALT II -- signed by the USSR and the United States in 1979 and to all intents and purposes in effect since that time.

This is the thrust of a statement made by L. Welch at a meeting with journalists in the Pentagon on 18 August. He communicated facts which show that the United States is taking the first (and, of course, not the last) step in violation of its treaty obligations.

What we are talking about here is the fact that the U.S. Air Force has begun work to reequip the 131st B-52 bomber to fit it with cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear charges and striking such targets as intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) silos and others. The United States has already carried out such work on 130 B-52 bombers. The adaptation of the 131st bomber for such missiles will mean that the United States will exceed the ceiling set by SALT II with regard to delivery vehicles for combat charges with multiple warheads. In the long term, according to statements made by high-ranking American figures in recent months, the administration intends to act as it thinks fit. It will not be guided by its SALT II obligations.

President Reagan announced his intention to cease observance of the treaty on 27 May. The Pentagon was given the green light to take things as far as breaking the agreed limitations on the deployment of strategic weapons.

The Soviet side has pointed out the serious consequences of such steps for the international situation, bilateral relations, and the Geneva talks. The brakes holding back the buildup of the most destabilizing, dangerous weapons are being cast aside. It is not difficult to see the possible consequences for this for the situation in the world and for Soviet-American relations, which are already lacking in thrust. And without trust is it really possible to achieve positive results at the negotiating table with the complex agenda we have?

To listen to American officials it would appear as if the SALT II obligations apply solely to the United States rather than both sides. They want to persuade the public that the United States will supposedly gain something as a result of rejecting the aforementioned treaty. The real facts have nothing in common with these conjectures. TIME magazine, which is well informed in these matters, wrote in its 9 June issue: "The Soviet Union has dismantled hundred of nuclear delivery vehicles in accordance with the limits stipulated by the treaty."

This is indeed so. During the period that the strategic arms limitation accords have been in effect the USSR has withdrawn 540 strategic weapons delivery vehicles from its arsenal in accordance with its obligations, whereas the United States, fulfilling its obligations, has withdrawn 168. The figures speak for themselves.

The aforementioned treaty contains provisions taking into account the urgent wishes of the American side -- just as our security interests are taken into account. The U.S. Government cannot consider itself free of the agreed obligations without realizing that the Soviet Union will take very measure necessary to ensure its own defense capability.

The result will be the spiraling of the arms race, which poses a threat to the whole of mankind. This is why even Washington's closest Western European allies reacted negatively to the White House 27 May statement. "We believe that SALT II creates a basis for good accords, and we will be extremely sorry if the United States deems it necessary to renounce the treaty," British Foreign Secretary G. Howe said. Joseph Clark, Canadian foreign minister, described Washington's decision as "a highly worrying event."

At a recent NATO Council session in Halifax (Canada), not one of the United States' partners supported Secretary of State Shultz when he tried to elicit support in connection with the aforementioned decision.

In the United States itself the Senate and the House of Representatives took a majority vote in favor of approving a resolution calling on the government to observe the treaty. Competent American figures reject references made by the White House and the Pentagon to the Soviet Union's alleged "violations" of the treaty. "Voicing dissatisfaction over Soviet violations," the newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE wrote, "Is one of the methods of averting criticism of the Pentagon budget."

Criticism is growing on an increasing scale in the United States, including within Congress itself. Of no help are the consistently unbalanced appeals by the White House to members of the Senate and House of Representatives to reconcile themselves to the renunciation of the treaty. The "ammunition" used in these appeals is like Trishka's caftan [reference to Krylov fable written in 1815]; the more it is patched up, the more the more visible the tears become.

General Welch made his own contribution to this propaganda "patching up." He virtually confirmed that the U.S. government is setting about overturning everything which was worked out in the course of long, sustained negotiations between our two countries and which opened the way to large-scale measures to reduce the strategic arsenals of the two countries.

He said in less veiled form what is being thought by circles in the United States, which are up in arms against the very idea of disarmement and are consequently intriguing against the talks being conducted between the USSR and the United States, General Welch did not speak directly on the subject, but what he did say has a direct bearing on it -- and cannot fail to put one seriously on one's guard. It was no minor official speaking about a man who holds a responsible position. But there was no trace of a responsible attitude to elementary facts. What he said hangs like an empty shell on a single "thread": The USSR "must" supposedly reduce its military arsenal while the United States is to build up its own...

How is it possible to go as far as to say this? It is very simple. By painting a picture that has nothing in common with the true situation. Thus, he claimed that the USSR has twice as many nuclear warheads as the United States, that U.S. territory is "more vulnerable," and so on and so forth. The general needed to say all this to be able to refuse to have anything to do with even a very small step forward in talks with our country that would lead to reciprocal accords on arms reduction.

But what should the talks be about in this case? This question is being asked by influential Americans soberly weighing up the consequences of their government's rejection of the aforementioned treaty. Democrat Lee Hamilton, member of the House of Representatives, wrote in a recent article: "The rejection of SALT II will have a serious political consequences. The Geneva talks and Soviet-American relations will suffer as a result.... The structure of strategic arms control which has been supported by four presidents for more than 15 years will be destroyed.... We (the United States) will have less security."

What former CIA director W. Colby and political analyst R. English, who worked in the Pentagon, wrote recently in the newspaper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES is noteworthy. THey noted that "President Reagan has been given the opportunity to conclude an agreement on the most comprehensive arms limitations in the whole of mankind's history" as "the Russians have put forward several very positive proposals." But there are people among the White House advisers, and particularly in the Pentagon, the authors went on to point out, knowing what they are talking about, whose recommendations are calculated to ensure that no agreements are concluded at all.

The authors of the article did not elucidate the reason for this sharply aggressive stance. But the reason is that these circles are possessed by the desire to secure military superiority at all costs and use it in their far-reaching militarist ambitions. After the SALT II Treaty has been broken they would like to set about wrecking the unlimited-duration ABM treaty -- this barrier in the way of militarizing space.

Our country entered into talks with the United States, on the same basis as before, to reach agreements based on the principles of equality and identical security and not for the purpose of these talks serving as a screen while the other side forces the pace of an even more feverish arms race.

Strategic parity and a balance of forces exist between our country and the United States. Let us cite just the report by the U.S. defense secretary published in 1982. It states in black and white: "The United States and the Soviet Union are approximately equal in their strategic might." In terms of the number of nuclear warheads, as authoritative American specialists attest, the United States is even somewhat ahead of our country.

Claims regarding the United States' "vulnerability" in comparison to the Soviet Union also fail to stand up to criticism.

In the nuclear missile age, with the continuing arms race, all countries are up against an equally unprecedented threat and must do the maximum to remove this threat.

This is precisely the path taken by our country in cooperation and unity with our allies in the defensive Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union is once again extending its unilateral nuclear test moratorium and urges the U.S. Administration to heed the voice of reason and follow this example. The same thing is being demanded by the entire world community, aware of the stakes involved. Mankind is capable of guaranteeing itself against nuclear catastrophe.

This is the command of life itself. And it cannot be avoided without fatal consequences for our entire planet.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES 'COMMITTEE ON PRESENT DANGER'

PM050856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "A Crusade Against Conscience: Those Who Dislike the Moratorium"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Sep -- "The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions? Well, of course, we are categorically opposed to the United States' joining it. I do not intend setting out our position in detail. You will find an explanation of it in the report that you have in your hand." Then, tight-lipped, the speaker by his icy stare warned me against further displays of curiosity.

The conversation was over without having really begun. It was a pity, although to some extent I could understand why he, Charles Taylor, ended the discussion there. After all, the director of the "Committee on the Present Danger" had not called the press conference to focus attention on the Soviet action, which he would have completely ignored had it been in his power. The aim of the meeting with journalists was the complete opposite -- to try to prove for the umpteenth time not simply the "compatibility" of the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the U.S. people but their "full identity" and to distort public opinion in such a way as to prevent any changes in the anti-detente feelings now flourishing on the Potomac.

Indeed, the committee has been working at this problem for its own reasons for 10 years. Having immediately become the military-industrial complex' strike force, the organization united under one roof perhaps the most inveterate opponents of the relaxation of international tension and the normalizaton of Soviet-U.S. relations. The names of the committee's "creators" would grace any edition of a "Who's Who" of the U.S. military and financial elite, who make a fat living out of the "present Soviet danger" that it has invented.

You needed to see the self-satisfaction with which Taylor announced at the press conference that 63 committee members had served in the Reagan administration at one time or another. And people such as P. Nitze, the President's chief arms control adviser, E. [initial as published] Adelman, director of the Arms Control and disarmament Agency, who to this day occupy Federal office, defend and implement the committee's views and individually and collectively "arouse America" with visions of "Moscow's treachery."

They "aroused" it at this press conference, too, falsely depicting the committee as the "voice of the U.S. people's views." " We are not a lobby organization. We do not receive dollars from the corporations which some people call the military-industrial complex. We are not a conservative group. We simply advocate a strong defense for the country," Taylor said from the rostrum.

How do they do those things? They send to thousands of addresses, including the mass media, monotonous "studies" asking "can America overtake the USSR in armaments" and on how to "counter the buildup of the Soviet Armed Forces," Soviet great power s rategy," and the "Soviet challenge to America." They organize seminars and symposiums. And they send reports on "Soviet intrigues and aspirations" to the administration and congress.

And, of course, they mislead and manipulate public opinion, bombarding it at will with their "statistics." At the press conference the results of a public opinion poll conducted under the committee's auspices were distributed and they unambiguously showed how this is done. For example, you only have to ask Americans for their attitude not to the "star wars" program but to "defense against nuclear missiles" for 81 percent of those polled to support the White House's infamous "strategic defense initiative." You only have to be sly and phrase the questions "correctly" to produce a result showing that three out of every four Americans oppose the reduction of the Pentagon's budget and that 72 percent consider the USSR an "expansionist power" and regard its intentions with skepticism.

And it was no bad thing that M. Penn, director of a public opinion research firm, who addressed the press conference, was made to sit through several unpleasant minutes there because of his dishonest work -- under a barrage of journalists' skeptical questions he seemed about ready to drown in his own sweat. The main thing was that the job was done and an hour later all Washington's radio stations reported without commentary the "national, scientifically based study of public opinion on U.S. efforts in the military sphere." Not a word was said about the fact that the figures contradict the conclusions of most leading U.S. sociologists and well known public opinion institutes, of course...

Let us not fool ourselves: By no means all Americans applaud the Soviet good will gestures -- either because of disinformation, the prejudices drummed into them from childhood, or simply their apolitical nature. However, the unscrupulousness of those who cynically turn their own people's common sense inside out and who practice vivisection on their consciences and basic honesty is still striking.

PRAVDA OUTLINES SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD GATT

PM040838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by I. Ivanov in response to reader's query: "For Constructive Cooperation"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Can you provide more detail about the structure and activity of GATT? -- the request came from M. Sergeyenko of Rostov. We asked the chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry International Economic Relations Administration to reply to the letter.

GATT is a multilateral international treaty regulating the mutual trade of its 92 members. The system is based on granting one another most-favored-nation status. This saves the GATT members from having to conclude separate bilateral treaties with one another and makes their trade subject to standardized regulatory norms. GATT holds rounds of multilateral trade talks at which measures are agreed on to liberalize the member countries' mutual trade. The next, eighth round opens 15 September 1986 in Punta del Este (Uruguay). The privileges that have been agreed so far (lower import tariffs and liberalization of nontariff barriers) affect primarily trade in industrial goods.

Of course, within the framework of an agreement in which various groups of countries are participating and which regulates a sphere such as trade there are bound to be conflicts of interest and differences of opinion. GATT is an arena of constant contradictions. The developing countries have repeatedly criticized the agreement for paying insufficient attention to their interests. On more than one occasion multilateral trade talks have amounted to triangular skirmishes, mostly involving the United States, Japan, and the EEC. The rules and observances of GATT procedure often take precedence over the spirit of the actual agreement and many of its provisions are geared to the interests of private business. Nevertheless, GATT is at the moment the biggest international trade treaty and more than 80 percent of world trade is conducted within its framework. As well as the full members, another group of countries (with varying status) participates in it. Among the socialist states, Hungary, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia are members of GATT. Bulgaria has observer status. The PRC has begun talks on joining GATT.

As part of an interdependent world economy, the Soviet Union sees itself as an active participant in the international trade system. The current volume of Soviet foreign trade and the tasks of the industrialization of Soviet exports set in the national economic plans suggest the advisability of safeguarding the country's trade and political interests abroad on an multilateral basis. Therefore our country, by way of rapprochement with GATT, submitted an application on 13 August this year to participate in its next round of trade talks in Punta del Este. The application points out that the purpose of the USSR's participation in the talks is to promote the development of international trade, including trade between the USSR and GATT members, and to strengthen cooperation and trust between them. In the course of the talks our country would also be able to acquire the experience necessary for joining GATT in the future on agreed terms.

Thus this step is part of our country's general peace-loving foreign policy and constructive foreign economic course. It is based also on a range of measures recently adopted by the party and government and aimed at improving the organization of the running of foreign economic ties and their planning and financial autonomy. These measures substantially widen the rights of ministries, production associations, enterprises, and organizations in performing foreign economic activity, which creates additional opportunities for businesslike cooperation with foreign countries, in particular in new forms of cooperation and within the GATT framework.

ACADEMIC ARGUES NEED FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

PM041450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by Prof. Yu. Pankov: "No Alternative. Mankind and the Principle of Peaceful Coexistence in the Mid-Eighties"]

[Text] There exist in the world ideas, phenomena, and things created by human intellect and hands whose significance is beyond doubt. They transcend the immediate considerations of the moment and fickle fashion. In the sphere of international relations there is V.I. Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The 27th CPSU Congress subjected many questions to creative scrutiny. One very important question was the question of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The fundamentally new element is the fact that there is now no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Objective conditions have been established in which the struggle between capitalism and socialism can only take place in the various forms of peaceful competition.

The possibility and necessity of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems logically arises from Lenin's teaching on the progressive development of society. If you assume, V.I. Lenin pointed out back in 1918, that a socialist republic in the midst of imperialist powers would not conclude economic treaties and seek peace with the capitalists, it "would not be able to exist without flying to the moon." Attacks on Lenin's peaceful coexistence ideas have been made by our ideological opponents at various times and on various "fronts" of the ideological and political struggle. Even now such attacks are not infrequent.

The CPSU has always rebuffed any efforts to discredit and undermine the principle of peaceful coexistence, including those made from the "left." And such efforts have been made, particularly at abrupt turning points in history. Suffice it to recall, for example, the actions of the Trotskiyites and "left" communists after the victory of October who came out with the fallacious and harmful slogan "No compromise!"

V.I. Lenin paid exceedingly close attention to arranging peaceful relations between the young Soviet republic and the capitalist countries. He saw them as an essential prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of the creative tasks of the socialist revolution. Socialism does not need aggressive wars. War is alien to the very nature of socialism, which removes the exploiter classes -- vehicles of militarism and aggression -- from power and influence. In fact, peace is an indispensable condition of rapid economic and social progress.

Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence underwent a stern test. The most reactionary forces of imperialism did not take it up right away, they did not accept it immediately. In 1917-22 and again in 1941-45 the most reactionary forces of the bourgeoisie attempted to eliminate the world's first socialist state by force of arms. But the new social system, making great sacrifices, repulsed the numerous attacks by imperialism and gained its place in the sun. In the seventies socialism gained yet another important victory on the path to implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence -- it achieved strategic military parity with the stronger power in the capitalist world -- the United States.

But bourgeois propaganda tried and is still trying to portray U.S. strategic military superiority, now a thing of the past, as the guarantee of world peace. But it is well known that when the United States had superiority it not only planned a war against the Soviet Union, but also, as it made specific plans for an attack on it, it unleashed local wars wherever possible. Suffice it to recall the "dirty" Vietnam war.

But now the situation is such that a thermonuclear war, if imperialism succeeded in unleashing one, would be a threat to life all over the world. It is no secret now that the "to be or not to be" dilemma in the struggle between the contradictions of the modern world has reached the point beyond which the "black hole" of nonexistence is a possibility. It is high time, the 27th Congress noted, the grim realities of our day were finally realized: Nuclear weapons contain a tornado that would wipe mankind from the face of the earth. This conclusion is essentially no longer denied by any serious politician or scientific expert in the world. Unfortuantely, not everyone in the West has acknowledged the other conclusion that arises out of this, namely: The nature of modern weapons leaves no state any hope of defending itself by military technical means alone. The safeguard of security is increasingly becoming a political task and, consequently, it can only be tackled by political means. Security cannot forever be based on strong-arm methods, on fear of retribution, that is, on the doctrines of "containment" and "deterrence."

The arms race cannot be won, just as nuclear war itself cannot be won. The continuation of the arms race on earth, let alone its spread to space, would accelerate the already critically high pace of the stockpiling and improvement of nuclear weapons. The world situation could become such that it no longer depends on the reason or will of politicians and becomes the prisoner of technology and military technocratic logic. So no one can objectively benefit either from nuclear war itself or from preparations for it, that is, the arms race and the striving for military superiority.

The present level of the balance of the opposing sides' nuclear potentials ensures equal security for both sides, but only for the time being. The continuation of the nuclear arms race is bound to increase this essentially equal danger and may take it to the point where even parity ceases to be a military-political containment factor. The one conclusion, and this was arrived at by the 27th Congress, is that the level of military confrontation must be much reduced.

The common destiny of mankind is a fact. Peoples on distant continents are interconnected and interdependent and are becoming more so. Despite the ebb and flow of international relations, cooperation in such spheres as the economy, science and technology, culture, and communications, is obviously tending to widen and deepen. The world of socialism and the world of capitalism, as well as the world of the developing countries, exist on the same planet. Scientists and politicians argue a great deal about the content of the concept of "peaceful coexistence." But in all the interpretations one thing is certain: Peaceful coexistence presupposes, at the very least, the existence of mankind and, moreover, its progress and development.

The struggle between opposites and the contradictions in the international arena are the main striking feature of the life of society today. But it is necessary to see not only the nature of the opposing principles, but also the nature of mankind's unity and to analyze the possibility of cooperation among different forces, taking into account their largely opposite aspirations. Contradictions in the world arena do not rule out political agreements and compromises. What is more, they do not rule out cooperation in the solution of general, global problems either. The experience of the anti-Hitler coalition is a reminder of this.

It is also demonstrated by the successes of detente in the seventies. In 1972 the United States and the Soviet Union signed at the highest level statutes laying down that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence in a nuclear age.

But the opponents of peaceful coexistence, above all right-wing militarist forces in the United States, did not lay down their arms. Imperialist circles are trying to justify their aggressive intentions and actions by making unfounded accusations of aggressiveness against... socialism. According to them, the national liberation movements which are waging a struggle in various parts of the world are doing "Moscow's bidding." But history has already demonstrated on more than one occasion that the social progress of peoples all over the world and their wish for a bright future and for justice are an objective factor. Perhaps some Western politicians still find it agonizingly difficult to master the science and art of behaving in a restrained and circumspect manner in the international arena and living in a civilized way, that is, in conditions of proper international intercourse and cooperation.

In short, the real way out of the present world situation is to follow the principle of peaceful coexistence. It is necessary to build relations which would be a step forward even in comparison with the relaxation of international tension. Probably we are talking about a stage in peaceful coexistence which would inherit the best elements of detente and would mark a noticeable advance along the path of joint actions aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear destruction. The package of foreign policy initiatives proposed by the USSR and supported by its allies is geared to mankind's greeting the year 2000 beneath a peaceful sky and space.

The principle of peaceful coexistence means not only the absence of wars. It demands the observance of most important political conditions, such as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples, abandonment of imperialist attempts to export counterrevolution, and nonuse of weapons to impose a sociopolitical system on other countries. It means taking major peace-loving steps in the military sphere and developing relations among states in other spheres -- political, economic, and humanitarian. This is reflected in the idea put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Historical experience shows that the reactionary forces who dream of social revenge are scarcely going to agree voluntarily to make their policy in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence. A long and hard struggle lies ahead. In this struggle, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's 18 August Soviet television statement said, "all over the world the belief that mankind's very existence is at stake and the time has come for resolute and responsible action is becoming more and more firmly established in the consciousness of peoples and political and public forces of the most diverse orientations and philosophies." Today there is no alternative to the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

ARTICLE REITERATES JOINT ASIAN SECURITY TENETS

PM011901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[W. Ovchinnikov article: "In Five Directions"]

[Text] The Asian and Pacific region covers almost one-half of the globe. [paragraph continued]

This is why the call, issued in Vladivostok, to improve the situation in its vast expanses and jointly to build new and fair relations in Asia and the Pacific stirred the hearts of hundreds of millions of people on our planet.

The Asian-Pacific direction of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is part of the overall platform of the CPSU's international activity, elaborated by the April plenum and the 27th party congress. The development of events in this part of the world is of national and state interest to our country. This, however, is in no way a claim for some kind of privileges, or a quest for advantages to the detriment of others, or an attempt to consolidate our own security at someone else's expense. The Soviet Union perceives its interests in the pooling of efforts, in cooperation with complete respect for all people's right to live according to their own choice and to solve their problems independently under conditions of peace. This view of international security, of university security, was reaffirmed in the 18 August statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on Soviet Television concerning the USSR's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until the end of the year.

Immediate measures are needed in order to include the Asian and Pacific region in the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Speaking in Vladivostok, M.S. Gorbachev proposed for this purpose a comprehensive program of action in five directions. First -- or rather paramount among them -- are questions of regional settlement. They concern the situation around Afghanistan and Cambodia and the tension in the Korean Peninsula.

The USSR supports the present Afghan leadership's line of national reconciliation and expansion of the social base of the April Revolution. Some progress was achieved recently at the Afghan-Pakistani talks conducted through a representatives of the UN secretary general. In its desire to speed up the political settlement and give it another fillip, the Soviet leadership undertook a serious step. Six Soviet regiments will return home from Afghanistan by the end of this year. As soon as a political settlement is finally elaborated in Geneva, the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan could be correspondingly speeded up. It is to be hoped that the Soviet initiative will be correctly understood and evaluated, and that the response to it will take the form of the curtailment of outside interference in Afghan affairs. Those who encourage and finance the undeclared war must know: If the intervention agianst the DRA continues, the USSR will not abandon its neighbor in his adversity.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, there are no unsurmountable obstacles to the establishment of mutually acceptable relations between the Indochinese countries (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) and ASEAN, which includes Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. The Cambodian people have made terrible sacrifices. Through its suffering, this country has truly gained the right to chose its own friends and allies. It is impermissible to drag it back into the tragic past or to decide the future fate of this state in distant capitals and even at the United Nations. As regards the Vietnamese volunteers in Cambodia, their stage-by-stage return home is planned to be fully completed in 1990. Much in this respect -- just like in other Southeast Asian problems -- depends on he normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

There is a possibility not only to ease the dangerous tension in the Korean peninsula but also to embark on the solution of the national problem of the whole Korean people. The way to this goal is provided by DPRK's proposals to sign a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice agreement, to adopt a declaration on nonaggression between North and South, and to mutually reduce armed forces.

The second direction of efforts, which was talked about in Vladivostok, pursues tha goal of blocking the path of the proliferation and stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. On the whole, this region is still not militarized as much as Europe. But the United States has embarked on an intensive buildup of its military presence there. The Pentagon desires to turn the countries of Asia and the Pacific, where the eastern borders of socialism lie, into a line for the deployment of forward-based nuclear means, just as it has done with Europe and the Atlantic off its shores. The United States has deployed nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and warheads in the South of the Korean peninsula. Despite the "three nonnuclear principles" on which Japan's international policy is officialy built, U.S. F-16 aircraft, intended for the delivery of nuclear strikes, are stationed on its territory, while ships from the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles periodically call in its ports. Formations of U.S. warships, including two aircraft carriers and the battleship New Jersey, which gained ill fame off the coast of Lebanon, are even now approaching the Soviet Union's sea borders to conduct provocative maneuvers in the Bering Sea.

The growing nuclear threat in the Asian and Pacific region is causing increasing anxiety among its peoples, including the Soviet people. It is well known that the USSR pledged not to increase the quantity of medium-range nuclear missiles in the country's Asian region. it supports the proclamation of a nuclear-free zone in the Southern Pacific and calls on all nuclear powers to guarantee its status unilaterally or multilaterally. An improvement of the situation in the region would be greatly helped by the implementation of the DPRK initiative to create a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula. The idea of creating such a zone in Southeast Asia has gained deserved attention.

As the third element of the program announced in Vladivostok, the Soviet Union proposes reduction of the activeness of naval fleets in the Pacific, and primarily of ships equipped with nuclear weapons. It is proposed in particular to agree on renunciation of antisubmarine activity in certain zones of the Pacific. For a long time now the USSR has been calling for a restriction of naval activeness in those parts of the world ocean where the likelihood of conflict situations developing is the greatest, and for the extension of confidence-building measures to waters which are crossed by the busiest shipping lanes. The USSR reaffirmed its readiness to resume talks on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It has repeatedly declared that it does not intend to create military bases in its waters, and has called on the United States to adopt the same stance. The Soviet Union is a convinced champion of the disbandment of military groups and the renunciation of foreign bases in Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. If the United States were to renounce its military presence in, say, the Philippines, the USSR would not be found wanting.

There has been a great international response to the Soviet Union's initiatives in the fourth of the directions listed in Vladivostok. We are talking about a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Asia. Of course, such a problem has to be solved in parts, stage by stage, starting with one single region, like the Far East for example. Numerous commentaries appeared in the world press as a result of the news that Moscow and Ulaanbaatar are examining the question of withdrawing a considerable part of Soviet troops from Mongolia, and also that the USSR is prepared to discuss with the PRC steps toward a reciprocal and commensurate [sorazmernyy] reduction of the level of ground forces.

Finally, the fifth direction of efforts to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific is the practical discussion of confidence-building measures and nonuse of force in the region. Some 5 years ago the USSR proposed that talks begin on confidence-building measures in the Far East. [paragraph continues]

It was clarified that the collective participation by all countries in the region was by no means mandatory for this purpose, because the way to this goal could also be paved on a bilateral basis. Now the Soviet Union proposes to begin with the simplest, and at the same time topical for everyone, measures -- like ensuring the safety of maritime communications and the prevention of international terrorism.

The USSR addresses to all countries in the Asian and Pacific region -- and not just to them -- a call to cooperate for the sake of peace and security. This is logical. In today's interconnected world, security is not divisible either between states or between regions of the world.

VARNA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES 'NUCLEAR WINTER'

PM041552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Zhmyrev report: "No! to 'Nuclear Winter'"]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Sep -- An international conference on "Ecology and Peace" attended by dozens of eminent scientists from many countries, including the Soviet Union, has ended in the Bulgarian city of Varna.

Comrade T. Zhivkov sent a greetings message to the participants in the international foruom. I am convinced that your authoritative conference will be a significant event in the International Peace Year which has been proclaimed by the United Nations and will play an important role in the development of cooperation, which is so necessary to protect the environment and strengthen universal peace, the greetings message says.

It was noted at the conference that ecological crises resulting from human activity have hitherto been localized and have not been harmful to mankind as a whole. Recently, in connection with the threat of thermonuclear weapons being used, scientists from many countries have conducted research into the consequences of a possible "nuclear winter." This research has clearly shown that a nuclear war would be fatal for mankind, regardless of whether it is residents of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America w ho are involved. The participants in the conference established an international "Ecology and Peace" movement.

GERASIMOV BRIEFING ON ATTACK ON USSR TROUPE

LD041710 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- "The explosion of the canister with tear gas in New York's Metropolitan Opera Theatre during a concert by Soviet performers was an act of vandalism and banditism. It shows how low is the morality of those who directly engineered this act and of those who encouraged the criminals", Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Department of Information of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today told a briefing at the ministry's press centre.

"The Soviet side", the Foreign Ministry spokesman went on, "took note that the Director of the United States Information Agency Wick had apologised on behalf of the United States to the USSR ambassador in Washington. We also take into account the deep indignation of the American public at what had happened. Nevertheless, the American authorities should seriously concern themselves with the maintenance of such an atmosphere that would facilitate cultural exchanges between the two countries without obstructions of the type of tear-gas bombs".

Mnatsaka Nov on Incident

LD041848 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Comrades, I would like to return to a video report shown yesterday on the "Vremya" program. We have to go back to this report so that everyone can see this shameful scene. [video shows exterior of Metropolitan Opera with crowds milling about, then cuts to show performance of dance company]

The building of the famous Metropolitan Opera in New York. The first performance of the world-famous USSR folk dance ensemble had just started, and then a tear-gas grenade went off in the auditorium. [Video shows people filing out of the theater, a man is handed an oxygen mask and breathes through it, many have hankerchiefs over their faces, some are led to ambulances, where ambulancemen are seen examining their eyes.]

More than 30 people suffered serious injuries and were hospitalized. The arts festival was poisoned in both the figurative and in the most direct senses. It is reported to be the handiwork of fascist extremists from the so-called Jewish Defense League. The New York authorities have expressed their regret in connection with this terrorist act. They have promised to hold an inquiry. Naturally, all of this is necessary, but things go no further than words. Indeed, the criminals have no thought of concealing themselves -- there they are. [video shows demonstrators on pavement with banners reading: "No U.S.-USSR cultural exchanges without human rights," and "Protest Kremlin anti-Semitism. Don't go in!!!" And a photograph of unidentified man in fur hat, then cuts back to show chaos on street outside theater] It is reported that perfectly freely they set up their own press conference after the bomb went off, and warned that they are preparing fresh provocations against Soviet artistes.

What happened yesterday at the Metropolitan is far from the end; it is only a warning of the start of fresh, similar acts -- that is what one (?Haim Ben Yusif) a Jewish Defense League ringleader, told UPI.

Well, what can be said about this? Of course, every law-abiding person in the United States is ashamed. The aim of this barbarous act was to show hated and mistrust, one elderly American told the TASS correspondent. Although I only managed to get a ticket for the (?Gods) next Tuesday, I will be happy to see the Moiseyev dancers' performance all the same. But I can't give you my name, because the Jewish Defense League extremists are capable of any baseness, and I have a large family. That is what that elderly American had to say.

I can only add that it will simply be blasphemous to imagine something like this happening in our country, in Moscow, against American artistes, and that a Soviet-U.S. agreement on cultural contacts, which pleased us all, was signed very recently. Some people in Washington are crazy about boasting of their freedom and democracy. The civilized world rejects this kind of apology for democracy. As for the Moiseyev ensemble, they are going to continue their U.S. tour, for the U.S. audience, for those who sincerely want to get good relations between our peoples going.

Charikov Commentary

LD050946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Igor Charikov commentary on the "International Diary" program]

[Text] According to press reports, a malicious anti-Soviet campaign has lately been intensifying in the United States. The mass media are fanning up chauvinist attitudes and propagandizing pseudopatriotic slogans. Provocations have also increased against Soviet citizens who are in the United States on diplomatic work and on official trips as part of the cultural exchanges program. Widespread indignation has been evoked in our country and abroad--including among many honest Americans --by the impudent action committed the other day in New York: the explosion of a tear-gas bomb in the building of the Metropolitan Opera House during a concert by artists of the USSR folk dance troupe. I hand the microphone over to the commentator Igor Charikov:

The bomb explosion in the largest theatre in New York during a show which has gathered a record number of spectators is by no means an isolated incident, as the city's authorities, whose responsibilities include the protection of order in public places, are trying to make out at the moment. This is another ill-intentioned action, yet another criminal sortie by fascist thugs from the so-called Jewish Defense League, which is based in the United States. It is part of a carefully planned campaign to frighten not only Soviet people, but also all those who sympathize with our country to any extent. What is significant is that the official authorities, as a rule, do not take any measures to punish those who are guilty, nor, moreover, to suppress their activities; they just come out with belated apologies, while the hooligans from the Jewish Defense League regard the connivance of the authorities as a kind of sanction for their next stunt. I recall the summer of 1979, when a demolition bomb was thrown into the garage of the Soviet UN Mission, on 67th Street in New York. Luckily, none of the employees at the mission was hurt in the bomb explosion. It so happened that I was one of the first journalists to arrive at the scene of the event, and I recorded an interview with the city's mayor, Edward Koch, and the head of the police, Robert (McGuire).

Robert (McGuire), making helpless gestures, said that they had not succeeded in arresting the culprits, and that the investigation would yield some results, which, let me note, as it turned out never did happen; while Mayor Edward Koch solemnly swore that in the future measures would be taken to protect Soviet establishments. Take note of one detail of no small importance: On the same street, across from the Soviet Mission building, there is a police precinct near which several vehicles are permanently on duty and ready to go. Nevertheless, the malefactors were not afraid to commit their hostile action. Evidently, they were counting on the fact that their crime would remain unpunished.

Another terrorist action was committed in the same unpunished manner in the U.S. capital, Washington; on that occasion a bomb was thrown into the Aeroflot office, which is situated, by the way, in direct proximity both to the Soviet Embassy and the fashionable Hilton Hotel.

It happens frequently that those who execute such actions don't even know that, strictly speaking, they are doing, and in whose interests they engage in this hooliganism. Hired by somebody for a $5 bill, they haltingly read out anti-Soviet slogans without grasping their content. The directors and producers of the anti-Soviet show are somewhere behind the scenes, or in another place altogether.

At what audience is this show directed? In whose interests is it running from year to year, and what aim are its producers pursuing? The aim is to evoke in Americans a feeling of hostility, mistrust, and animosity to the Soviet Union, its people, culture, and scientific and technical achievements. The aim is also to poison the atmosphere in which Soviet-U.S. relations are developing in particular at the moment, after the general summit meeting. The forces which are staging the anti-Soviet show are striving to hinder progress in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in any sphere and by any of the most unscrupulous means.

U.S. SHELTERING ESTONIAN 'NAZI CRIMINAL'

PM041118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Sheltering the Nazi"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Sep -- Attempts are being made in the United States to prevent the handing over to Soviet justice of (Karl Linnas), an inveterate Nazi criminal who committed mass murder of children in a concentration camp in fascist-occupied Estonia during the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST recalls that in 1962 he was sentenced by a Soviet court in his absence. Exhaustive eyewitness evidence and documents exposing the monstrous crimes committed by (Linnas) where presented at the trial. Afterwrds the Soviet Union demanded the extradition of the Nazi fanatic. He is, however, still in the United States.

POZNER COMMENTS ON TV LINKUPS WITH U.S.

PM041226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with Vladimir Pozner by A. Shliyenkov published under the rubric "Backstage Meeting" as part of "Next Week's Television" feature: "Refusal by High-Ranking U.S. Administration Officials To Take Part in Television Dialogue" -- place and date of interview now given; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Television linkups are firmly established as part of our programs. On the Soviet side, the anchorman for most of these broadcasts has been Vladimir Pozner. Today he is the guest of our feature.

[Shliyenkov] As one of the most senior linkup organizers, what do you, Vladimir Vladimirovich, recall as regards the establishment and development of this unique international contact?

[Pozner] The first experiment took place in September 1982, when a "live" signal was relayed to California through space, and the audience at a rock music festival saw Muscovites on huge screens, while Muscovites saw the Americans. The episode created a stunning impressiopn. At that time, however, the program was not carried by either [Soviet] Central Television or any of the U.S. channels -- only we on "Vremya" showed it. At that time we were cooperating with the (Yunason) Corporation.

Real television linkups started afterwards. Let me list the subjects, and you will get a clear impression of the importance and topicality of the programs. "Nuclear Winter" (Moscow-Washington, November 1983) was a meeting of most eminent scientists devoted to the problems of nuclear war. It was followed by "World Without Wars" (Moscow-San Francisco, December 1984), which we devoted to the presentation of the peace prize to the international organization "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." There was particularly eager response to the programs "In Memory of Samantha Smith" (Moscow-Minnesota, December 1985), "Citizens' Summit Dialogue" (Leningrad-Seattle, December 1985), and the very recent program "Leningrad-Boston: Dialogue of Women."

All television linkups have been shown in our country on Central Television's First Program throughout the country's territory at peak time -- in the evening, and many have been repeated on the Second Program, and some even on the First Program. In the United States, until December 1985, they were carried only by individual stations of the PBS network. As we know, until that time the programs went virtually unnoticed by the broad public in the United States, each linkup being viewed by only 5-7 million people. Television linkups became national television events across the ocean only after the "In Memory of Samantha Smith" program was shown, and especially following the "Dialogue" with Seattle: They were anchored by Phil Donahue, who is extremely popular. Thanks to his participation in the program, it was carried by commercial television in addition to PBS, thus reaching a vast audience.

But the greatest success was scored by the "Leningrad-Boston: Dialogue of Women" television linkup (held on 22 June this year). We showed this program twice on our First Program, it was offered to U.S. audiences by 80 commercial stations in the largest cities, and PBS will carry the linkup on its network at the end of the year. The broadcasting rights were brought in Japan. Let me note: On this occasion the Soviet broadcast version of the linkup and the U.S. version were 90 percent identical.

[Shliyenkov] Our feature's Mailbag" has received quite a few letters whose authors have actively supported the television linkups and asked that they be made more frank and even sharper -- this would only benefit relations between our peoples and would attract people from the most diverse social strata, professions, and age groups.

[Pazner] The Soviet reaction on television was in a similar vein. U.S. viewers' opinion is largely similar, too. Only extreme right-wing figures are cautious and even hostile as regards television linkups. They even accused us: "Planted propagandists," "trained agitators," and other suchlike people speak on the programs on the Soviet side. It is, however, well known that we select program participants jointly with our American colleagues, both in the USSR and in the United States, and the accusation is therefore absurd.

[Shliyenkov] What are the future prospects for television cooperation?

[Pozner] We are corresponding energetically with U.S. television organizations on a number of projects. The following projects appear completely realistic in my opinion. The "Leningrad-Philadelphia: Family Dialogue" television linkup, in which Central Television will be partnered by the companies "Internews" and "Capital Cities" (the latter being in fact the ABC commercial network). A "Moscow-San Francisco" television linkup is planned whose subject will be the responsibility of scientists for the fate of peace, and there will be a discussion of the Challenger tragedy, the Chernobyl and Three Mile Island accidents...

We will continue our cooperation with Phil Donahue and his company with participation by the "Documentary Guild." We are examining several options for television linkups, including a continuation of the dialogue of women, a linkup between Mosfilm and Hollywood, and a linkup between Soviet Georgia and the State of Georgia (they are namesakes, after all!)

[Shliyenkov] So presumably things are absolutely fine?

[Pozner] In principle, of course, they are not going badly. But as you know, at times it is not always simple to link up even the two banks of a small river, and our countries are separated by an ocean, and not just an ocean... Take for example the television linkup proposed by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting to NBC. An extremely important subject: relations between our countries, disarmament problems, the search for ways of mutual understanding and cooperation. Participants: on the U.S. side G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state; William J. Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Max Kampelman, leader of the U.S. delegation at the arms control talks; Physicist Dr Edward Teller; on the Soviet side, correspondingly, the following ought to have taken part in the dialogue: USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev; V.P. Karpov, leader of the USSR delegation at the arms control talks; and Academician Ye.p. Velikhov. NBC eagerly responded to this proposal. NBC News Vice President Gordon Manning came to Moscow in June and had talks with the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting leadership. The U.S. television company was notified back in July of the agreement by Soviet participants in the projected broadcast to take part in the debates. On literally the next day Moscow received a reply from NBC News President L. Grossman: "...the selected high-ranking state representatives declined the suggestion to take part in the debates." Only E. Teller, the "father of the hydrogen bomb," accepted the invitation...

The situation needs no comment. Just bear in mind: U.S. figures are constantly complaining that Soviet people are badly informed about U.S. foreign policy. But they refuse to enlighten them... Open and direct debates on foreign policy questions were in the offing, and the peoples in both countries could have drawn their own conclusions regarding the stances of their governments. Could this be what the U.S. side feared when making its decision? Well, we will not engage in guesswork.

But television linkups will take place. This is demanded by people, it is demanded by the time.

BIRYUKOV ON JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF'S VISIT

OW041350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] You know comrades that in the economic field there are very complicated relations between the United States and Japan, which sometimes turn into a real trade war.

There is also the process of involvement of Japan into the sphere of U.S. military strategic interests. This is, first of all, of course, because Japan borders on the Soviet Union across the sea and is a very suitable unsinkable aircraft carrier for the Americans.

Secondly, by applying pressure on Japan in the military sphere, the United States weakens it as a competitor in the economic sphere. We have told you about the entry of U.S. warships into Japanese ports, about joint meneuvers, and about a Japanese military delegation getting ready to go to the United States. This visit has now become a fact. Yuko Kurihara, director of the Japanese National Defense Agency, leading a military delegation, arrived in Washington. Today he will discuss with Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, the question of further strengthening military relations between the two countries. They say that soon, on 11 September, Japan should announce its official participation in the SDI project.

But despite all this, Washington is using every opportunity to trip its competitor. Today the newspaper YOMIURI announced that Washington is asking Tokyo to greatly reduce the shipment of elaborate computers to India. In this connection the Americans refer to the illusory danger of the flow of highly elaborate technology to Communist bloc countries. Washington in fact, is trying to punish India for its independent foreign political line and deal a blow to Japanese foreign trade at the same time.

HISTORY OF U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' VIEWED

PM031018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent S. Filatov under the rubric "Target -- Libya": "The Old 'Gunboats' Again"]

[Text] Tripoli-Algiers -- As usual, the first day of September was given a festive greeting by the Libyan capital. This year on this day the inhabitants of Tripoli, like the rest of the Libyan people, are celebrating the 17th anniversary of the revolution that paved the way for the country to genuinely independent development. But now Libyans are peering anxiously at the horizon where the silhouettes of U.S. 6th Fleet warships might be seen. In fact, the aircraft carrier Forrestal and a group of escort ships are currently in direct proximity to the Libyan coast. Yet another major U.S. naval group has been assembled there, in the south Mediterranean.

The dispatch of the naval force is being accompanied by a campaign of threats against Libya. The U.S. press reports that plans have been prepared in the Pentagon for a powerful strike against the territory of this independent country that could be bigger than the armed attack carried out last April.

"Gunboat diplomacy." It is about 100 years since this concept appeared in the U.S. political vocabulary. Its meaning is perfectly simple: It is a manifestation of U.S. imperial aspirations, of the U.S. desire to rule the world using gunboats, and now aircraft carriers flying the stars-and-stripes.

This is admitted in the United States itself. Here is a brief quote from the U.S. writer (J. Lyuis): "'Gunboat diplomacy' is the concentration of fleets in international waters close enough to the shores of a country to demonstrate political interests and the intention to use force in order to achieve the desired result." That's plain enough. It is characteristic that this quotation is from a book called "The Strategic Balance in the Mediterranean." It is the most accurate description possible of the purpose of the presene of the U.S. 6th Fleet, whose ships have been casting a dangerous shadow on Mediterranean waters for a long time.

What does this fleet comprise? Normally it numbers 2-3 aircraft carriers with nearly 200 aircraft on board, 5 nuclear submarines, and about 50 other warships. And the fleet's might is increasing.

Since the late forties, when the U.S. Navy established itself in the Mediterranean, it has been used for one purpose and one purpose only -- to intimidate the peoples of littoral countries and impose on them a mode of conduct prescribed by the United States. Here are just a few facts.

In 1948 6th Fleet warships, headed by the aircraft carrier Midway, entered the ports of several Italian cities. The aim was to support right-wing forces at parliamentary elections in Italy.

In all the Arab-Israeli conflictrs the 6th Fleet has moved to the areas of hostilities, demonstrating its readiness to participate in them on the Israeli side. In 1983, U.S. ships opened fire on national patriotic forces' positions and on civilians in Lebanon.

The 6th Fleet also performed a sinsiter role, as many Western observers now admit, during the "black colonels'" putsch in Greece in 1967 and when the antigovernment revolt occurred on the island of Cyprus in 1974.

U.S. naval maneuvers have become increasingly intensive in the Mediterranean of late. The Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE sees this endless merry-go-round of "exercises" as a demonstration of the U.S. Armed Forces' readiness for direct aggression against the Mediterranean people, a means of pressuring undesirable governments, and an attempt to intimidate them and make them veer from their chosen path.

Since the early eighties the United States has been constantly organizing provocations off the Libyan coast. Some years ago deck aircraft of the 6th Fleet shot down two Libyan patrol planes. In March and April this year a U.S. naval armada was directly involved in an attack on this independent Arab state.

SOVIET, U.S. EXPERTS MEET ON AFGHANISTAN

LD031100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) -- A Soviet-U.S. exchange of opinions at the level of experts on the issues pertaining to the situation concerning Afghanistan took place in Moscow. Taking part in it from the Soviet side was Yuriy Alekseyev, chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from the U.S. side Arnold Raphael, deputy assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

OXFAM AGRICULTURAL AID TO NICARAGUA DENIED

LD042032 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 4 TASS -- The Reagan administration has denied permission to the U.S. public organization "Oxfam America" to send to Nicaragua agricultural equipment designed for aid to the Nicaraguan peasants. The American authorities, which have just appropriated another 100 million dollars for military equipment and ammunition for the gangs of the "Contra" murderers and terrorists, said that the supply of agricultural equipment to Nicaraguan peasants is incompatible with the current foreign policy of the USA.

SINOLOGIST KRIMOV DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW040840 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Last of series of Sinologist Krimov's talks: "The Fruitful Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and China and Between their People in Working for Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] One of the firm bases of Soviet foreign policy has been and still is to cooperate with the Chinese people and to maintain friendly and good-neighbor relations with the PRC, a great neighboring country. In this last part of his series of talks, Sinologist Krimov will deal with this subject.

Gratifying changes have taken place in Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years, with which the Soviet people are satisfied. I firmly believe that the Chinese people are also satisfied with these changes. As the 27th CPSU Congress last spring emphatically pointed out, the cooperation between our two countries is in the interest of socialism and peace. The imperialist clique's open expression of its evil intentions and hostility toward us incontrovertibly proves that the development of good-neighbor and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and China accords with the interests of socialism and peace.

Judging from the comments published in bourgeois newspapers and journals, the imperialists hate the positive trend in Soviet-Chinese relations at present. They have openly expressed the hope that this trend would be temporary and a flash in the pan and that the process of improving Soviet-Chinese relations would stop or even retrogress.

It should be pointed out that imperialism not only takes a passive wait-and-see attitude in this respect. Reactionaries, especially militarists in the United States, have tried in every possible way to scare China with what they call a Soviet invasion. As is known to all, Pentagon chieftain Weinberger has done a lot in this regard.

The fallacy of a Soviet invasion is completely untenable. This has long been clear to all. More than 20 years have passed since anti-Soviet elements began to shout at the top of their voices that an invasion of China by Soviet troops is imminent. What happened? The notorious claim of an invasion from the north has gone completely bankrupt. The British paper THE OBSERVER said recently: No mentally sound person in the East or West believes that Russia will invade China. This allegation of the 1960's has long come to naught. This is a fact.

However, the U.S. imperialists have not given up the idea altogether. They have invented what they call a Soviet threat in an attempt to undermine the process of healthy development [jian kang hua] of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet people are deeply convinced that this hope of the imperialists is bound to be shattered. This is because the people of both the Soviet Union and China eagerly hope for the development of good-neighbor and friendly relations between the two countries. Our country's stand on this issue is clear-cut. The Soviet Union holds that there is a tremendous potential for Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

There is also a tremendous possibility of further development of Soviet-Chinese economic relations. Being worked out at present is an agreement between the governments of the two countries on the joint use of rich natural resources in the Amur River on the border and the building of water conservancy projects along the river.

Preparations will soon be finished for the building of a railway linking China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with the Soviet Union's Kazakhstan. The Soviet Union has proposed to China that the two countries cooperate with each other in space exploration, including in the training of Chinese cosmonauts.

In his 28 November speech in Vladivostok, comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: I wish to reiterate that the Soviet Union is ready to discuss in all earnestness with China, at any time and at any level, additional measures for creating a good-neighbor situation.

We hope that the border which separates us -- I should say the border that links us together -- will become an area of peace and friendship before long.

TIES WITH PRC IMPORTANT FOR ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE

OW042204 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union firmly believes that, regardless of social systems, all countries should exert joint efforts to explore an effective way to safeguard security in the Asian-Pacific region, and that mutual understanding and coordination between the USSR and the PRC, two socialist powers, are all the more important. This is because the development of the international situation depends to a large extent on these two powers. You should know, therefore, that the future of consolidating the bastion of peace and socialism in the Asian-Pacific region also depends to a large extent on Soviet-Chinese relations; and that consolidating the international status of socialism is the same as expanding its influence to the development of this situation and consolidating the foundation for peaceful coexistence of countries of different social systems.

It is already very clear to you that, in his speech in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev reiterated that the USSR is ready to discuss with China, at any time and at all levels, supplementary measures for establishing good-neighborly relations. This is the reason we are going to discuss the issue of establishing relations of (?mutual trust) among various Pacific countries.

Many observers maintain that, to ensure that international relations in that region can develop along the course of good neighborliness, mutual benefit, peace, and cooperation, instead of the course of confrontation and arms race, it is important for the United States and Japan to positively respond to the relevant Soviet proposals.

The United States has proposed that discussion should begin on [words indistinct] and nonuse of force. As stated by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok, such measures may be discussed and drawn up at a meeting held in a coastal Soviet city. You should also know that the Soviet Union has proposed that a meeting of littoral states of the Pacific should be held to draw up broadly-based fundamental principles for strengthening security and economic cooperation among countries in this region. Incidentally, Gorbachev has said that Hiroshima has the capacity for the Pacific conference, and this has been confirmed by the mayor of that city and the vast number of peace-loving people in Japan.

We must point out, however, that the United States and Japan have desperately stepped up their war preparations and are unwilling to work with the USSR and other socialist countries as well as all peace-loving countries in the search for a way to attain mutual understanding and cooperation. Everyone knows, for example, that Japan is ready to be greatly involved in the (?Strategic Defense Initiative), but that the USSR, China, and other socialist countries as well as nonaligned countries are firmly against the expansions of an arms race in space. The Soviet Union, China, and all peace-loving forces must work in coordination. This is a demand in the interest of the survivial of people of all countries.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS KHABAROVSK

LD050955 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Test] Khabarovsk September 5 TASS -- During their visit to the Soviet Far East members of a delegation from the Heilongjiang Province branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society expressed interest in searching for ways to improve goodneighborly relations between the adjacent regions of the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S.S.R.

The delegation got acquainted with the life of the Soviet Priamurye Region, its industry, agriculture, and had meetings with activists of the local branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

The Chinese delegation was received by Nikolay Danilyuk, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of People's Deputies of the Khabarovsk territory.

KUZNETSOV DESCRIBES PRIVATE MARKETS IN PRC

PM051056 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Sep 86 p 3

[Own correspondent S. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Small Secrets of the Night Bazaar"]

[Text] Beijing, September -- In Beijing and other major Chinese cities trading centers and major stores close their doors at 1800-1900 hours. But after 1900 trade in the cities does not diminish -- it simply changes its whereabouts.

According to official statistics, in China's cities there are now 4.5 million people with their "own businesses": workshops, tailoring, or market stalls. The individual sector accounts for less than 1 percent of gross industrial output, but, on the other hand, it accounts for around 15 percent of retail trade turnover and service costs. Individual traders have established "direct links" with producers, react flexibily to consumer demand, and have an excellent sense of market conditions. In a country where the sale of industrial goods and products was strictly subject to quotas until comparatively recently, concepts such as "ranges," "fashion," and "supply shortfalls" have become common currency.

With the permission of the Beijing Municipality numerous vegetable stalls, kosks selling drinks, and stands of industrial goods have appeared on the city streets. [paragraph continues]

The authorities require that each trader obtain a license, prominently display price lists, and, naturally, pay taxes. However, the newspaper ZHONGGUO RIBAO reports that in popular trading areas between 50 and 90 precent of traders do not have state licenses.

XINHUA reports that while beefing up measures against speculators and second-hand dealers, the authorities consider it expedient not to restrict individual enterprise and to introduce more and more forms of trade. Night markets are one such form.

There is a very popular night bazaar on Donghuamen Street. The 300 meters of rows of hawkers' stands and stalls become crowded with people as soon as the state and cooperative stores close. There was a line outside a mobile canteen making cheap omelets. Further along was a small stall where hot green tea was being served to groups of people and cold drinks and cups of ice cream wrapped in a multilayered insulating blanket were ready for sale.

There were many visitors, it was hard to get through. They were mainly young and middle-aged people choosing more fashionable and modern things to buy. At one of the stalls a young woman paid 15 yuan -- one-fourth of her salary -- for a bright yellow blouse.

Young people buy jeans and shorts with intricate labels. A charming girl who works in a state department store told me that she bought nothing "at work" -- only here. Today she had chosen a fashionable "Hong Kong-style" skirt. "Of course," an elderly man in a well cut European suit summed up, "people from Beijing travel to Shanghai for their fashion, while Shanghai people go to Quangzhou or Kong Hong..."

"Where's the harm in that?" a young trader butted in. "Yes, I travel to the southern provinces each month: They know about fashion down there. My earnings? Roughly 1,000 yuan a month -- 10 times more than an average worker's earnings!"

Even after making their purchases, certain people leave feeling disatisfied. One woman said: "How much profit must they be making if they'll willingly give even a 25-percent discount?" Clearly it was not for nothing that the capital's BEIJING RIBAO newspaper wrote: Many street traders have been convicted more than once.

By 2200 in the evening even the night market is closed. But tomorrow at exactly 1900 crowds of people will be flocking here again...

KAPITSA DISCUSSES GRAVE VISITS WITH SAKURAUCHI

OW050233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 5 KYADO -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa Thursday told former Japanese foreign minister Yoshio Sakurauchi that the Soviet Union may continue to allow grave visits by former residents to Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido. Sakurauchi, now head of a parliamentary group responsible for promoting ties with the Soviet Union, urged Kapitsa to continue to allow the visits during and after next year, saying the grave visits by the Japanese former residents in August had a good influence on relations between the two countries. Kapitsa said he would consider Sakurauchi's request and make efforts for realization. Kapitas also told Sakurauchi that if areas open to foreigners increase in the Soviet Union and more graves of Japanese are found, areas for grave visits will be expanded.

A group of 45 former islanders visited their family graves in August for the first time in 11 years. The islands, known in Japan as the "northern territories," were occupied by the Soviet Union in the final days of World War II, and Japan has repeatedly asked for their return.

Kuril Island Sites Visited

LD041351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Sept 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The scientific research and study ship Hokusei Maru has entered the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

[Unidentified correspondent] Here is a large group of Japanese citizens who have been given permission to visit the burial sites of relatives on the islands of the Lesser Kuril Ridge and to carry out the relevant ritual ceremonies. Such a trip, held for the first time after a break of 8 years, was made possible as a result of an exchange of visits and mutual consultations between the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Shevardnadze and the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Abe.

Here is the first landing on Shikotan Island and the first words of greeting from the South Kuriles Rayon Ispolkom in Sakhalin Oblast. The Soviet side has displayed real humaneness and respect for the national traditions and customs of the neighboring country. This is the best proof of our country's desire for friendship, good-neighborliness, and mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan. Indeed, that is just how close, good neighbors should live. The Japanese themselves say "A close neighbor is better than a far-off relative".

COMMENTARY WARNS JAPAN AGAINST SDI PARTICIPATION

OK041150 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Dmitriyev Commentary]

[Text] Listeners: as you know, the Japanese government is about to announce its participation in the U.S. star wars plan in the near future. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Dmitriyev writes as follows:

YOMIURI SHIMBUN has reported on the principles the Japanese government regards as grounds for Japan's participation in the moves to militarize outer space. When we review the events in Japan since the United States asked Japan to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] 1 year and a half ago, we find that the Japanese government has spent a great deal of time and energy studying the principles regarding Japan's participation.

Ms Alice T. Marlin, director of a U.S. private research institute, the Council on Economic Priorities, recently warned against the consequences Japan's participation in the SDI may entail. Based on a close analysis of the situation, Marlin drew the following two important conclusions. First, Japan's participation in the SDI will not produce any economic, scientific, or technological benefits for Japan. Second, perhaps more significant for Japan, Japan's participation in the SDI will weaken Japan's security rather than consolidating it.

It is clear that Japan's participation in the obviously anti-Soviet military plan will not have any benefits for Japan's security. What is more, the plan we are discussing here is related to the nuclear program. As is widely known, the plan to militarize outer space is aimed at placing x-ray lasers, a kind of nuclear weapon which uses a nuclear explosion as its motive force, in orbit. Here, it is not important what triggering device is used for a nuclear explosion. Noteworthy is the fact that research is now being conducted in the United States on reducing what is called the loss of effectiveness of laser beams as they pass through the atmosphere. These laser beams are designed for direct attacks against cities of so-called hypothetical enemies of the United States such as the Soviet Union. In addition, the SDI's (?nuclear targets) are directly connected with so-called conventional-type offensive weapons. Experts not affiliated with governmental organizations have long asserted with unanimity that the SDI does not guarantee a reliable defense for the entire territory of the United States, not to speak of the territories of its allies. Space-based antimissile defense is, in fact, designed to defend the launching sites of U.S. strategic nuclear missiles. It is aimed at protecting strategic nuclear missiles against retaliatory attacks and securing an advantageous position for making a first strike. The idea of achieving such an advantageous position is an illusion. Therefore, the establishment of such a system may easily entice one to launch a first nuclear strike based on an unrealizable wish for victory.

This then would be the strategic result of the space militarization program, in which Japan is going to participate through the efforts of its government. If Japan should participate, it would be the first participant in the same rank as the countries belonging to this military bloc. This means, above anything else, that the U.S. Government -- whenever it wants to draw Japan into its military plans -- will use Japan's SDI participation as a pretext. It will also become a precedent in violating Japan's three nonnuclear principles, principles which were declared in a Diet resolution regarding the peaceful use of outer space, and other important Japanese policies. These breaches would be a direct result of Japan's SDI participation, in whatever manner it is effected.

In his speech on Soviet television on 28 August, General Secretary Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union would speedily find effective measures to neutralize the SDI. This would virtually mean the continuation of nuclear armament and, consequently, an increased military threat. To prevent such a development, we should act now to check space militarization before it gets started. Before making a multipurpose decision, it is still possible for the Japanese Government to consider whether it should assist the space militarization program and promote armament.

In conclusion, let us quote from the remarks made by Ms Alice Marlin, director of the Council on Economic Priorities. Concerning the danger of star wars, Marlin said: It would be a historical event comparable to that of 1945. If nuclear weapons had been banned at that time, there would be no stockpiles of nuclear weapons throughout the world now. We cannot but agree with her views. Before it is too late, we should resolutely give a negative answer to space militarization.

REPORT VIEWS U.S. JAPAN-BASED SURVEILLANCE

LD050740 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reporting:

The United States established a network of electronic intelligence gathering centers in Hokkaido, Honshu and Okinawa Islands. They are engaged in the round-the-clock effort to collect data about the Soviet Union and the Strategic military situation in the Far East. According to the newspaper ASAHI, American journalist Seymour Hersch has information proving the existence of that intelligence gathering operation. Hersch is the author of a recently published book about the flight of the South Korean Boeing-747 airliner that invaded the Soviet Union's air space September 1, 1983 on an espionage mission according to ASAHI, the United States' central electronic intelligence department -- the National Security Agency -- has a top secret communication monitoring facility in the city of Vakkanai in northern Japan. A very limited number of people knows about its existence. It is staffed with about 30 espionage "veterans" who have good command of several foreign languages, including Russian. U.S. secret services included the facility into the espionage operation with the South Korean plane -- the facility's personnel was monitoring radio exchanges between ground control and the Soviet fighters scrambled after the invader. The recordings were urgently sent to U.S. Air Force Base at Misawa (Honshu Island) where the so-called team 6920 is stationed The unit reporting to the U.S. Air Force command is said to be the world's largest electronic intelligence gathering facility.

SIDEWINDER MISSILE EXPLODES AT JAPANESE AIR BASE

LD041022 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 4 TASS -- A Sidewinder air-to-air missile exploded at Hyakuri Japanese Air Force Base in Ibaraki Prefecture today. It was mistakenly released by an F-15 fighter. By a lucky chance there were no casualties.

This was the second serious incident in the Japanese armed forces in the past few days. A Japanese Air Force training plane crashed into a residential neighborhood in the city of Saito, the island of Kyushu. As a result, one person dies and several civilians sustained burns.

DEFEAT OF IRAN-BASED DRA REBELS REPORTED

PM040924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Own correspondent D. Meshchaninov "On-the-spot Reportage": "Dushman Lair Destroyed" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces have destroyed a large dushman gang in the region of (Kokari-Sharshari), Herat Province, IZVESTIYA's correspondent, who visited the scene of the combat operations, describes this operation.

(Kokari-Sharshari) -- On the map the distance between Hill 830 and the border with Iran is no more than 1 centimeter. Several other hills, Numbered 856, 852, 782, and 835, lie in line with it, forming a semicircle opening toward Afghanistan. Signs on the map mark the dushmans' fire positions, minefields, and barbed wire enclosures. A black line runs between the hills, stretching inside the country. "This is a caravan route," Colonel Aaid Azham, commander of the 17th Infantry Division, explained. This is how the scene of combat operations appeared on the operational map shown to me at the division's command center in the ancient fortress of Herat.

It takes 1 hour to travel from Herat to (Kokari-Sharshari) by helicopter. The lifeless desert plain changed into undulating rock formations, resembling a gigantic washboard from above. Soon the mountains became higher, steeper, and more chaotic. The mountain range, lacerated by deep ravines, came suddenly to an end, making room for a narrow valley. The vertical rock at the edge of the mountain range is the actual hill marked by Number 830 on the map. Fierce fighting ended there only yesterday. The helicopter landed softly in a sandy clearing. The dust cloud settled down, and the caravan route, winding its way among the stone walls, became visible. "Follow exactly in my footsteps," the officer accompanying me said. "Not a step to the side. There may be mines around..."

I had never before had an opportunity to visit the scene of fighting that had only just ended. Vast craters everywhere, ribbed casings of exploded Italian mines which the dushmans had laid all along the approaches to the caravan route, pieces of warped metal, piles of spent bullet cases, and fragments -- thousands of sharp-edged fragments, glittering menacingly against the bright yellow sand. Heavy fighting went on for 3 days near Hill 830...

Shortly before the start of the operation, the dushmans were joined by a detachment of so-called "volunteers" from among Afghans who had deserted the motherland under the influence of propaganda by the enemies of the April Revolution. It was decided at the last moment that this detachment, formed by the Iranian authorities to be sent to the Iran-Iraq front, should be sent to reinforce the counterrevolutionaries planning to carry out a series of terrorist actions in Herat Province. Major General Abdul Ghafur, first deputy chief of General Staff of the DRA Ministry of Defense, who led the operation, told me while still in Herat: "The main complication arose from the fact that the proximity of the border made it more difficult to use aviation, artillery, and tanks. The continuous minefields prevented infantry units from approaching the dushmans in order to cut off their path of retreat..." Yet a successful landing did take place at the foot of Hill 830, facing in the direction of Iran. It was carried out by fighters from the 28th Regiment commanded by Major Abdul Rezak.

"We were set the task of establishing ourselves on the hill," Rezak said, looking at the steep mountain slopes. "It was difficult, but we performed the task. There was an exchange of fire, followed by an attack. The bandits held on, but then started retreating toward the border. The Iranian border guards, who had let the 'volunteers' enter Afghan territory without any difficulty, started shooting at them, forcing them to continue their pointless resistance."

A few hours later the region of (Kokari-Sharshari) was completely clear of counterrevolutionaries. The bodies of more than 200 dushmans and "volunteers" remained on the battlefield, dozens of weapon and ammunition dumps were discovered. Just one of them contained 400 cases with grenades, bullets, and mines. Smaller secret dumps were still being discovered the following day. Fighters from the reconnaissance battalion under Senior Lieutenant Shakh-swar discovered literally before my very eyes one such dump inside a cave blocked by stones, just off the caravan route. The lieutenant allowed me to go inside the cave only after the sappers had thoroughly searched it. The narrow entrance could be negotiated only by crawling on hands and knees. The flashlight revealed neatly stacked submachine guns and green metal cases containing bullets, three mortars, and a dozen or so artillery shells. A fireplace and a sooty pot could be seen in the one empty corner. "In daytime the bandits hide in such holes and venture outside only at night," Shakh-swar told me when I came out of the dushman mini-arsenal. "They had set up a well fortified and supplied transit base near Hill 830. Weapons, ammunition, food, and medicines were delivered here from Iran. All this was later sent deep inside the province by caravan. Esma'il's bandits were hatching big plans..." Incidentally, the name of Mohammad Esma'il (or "Captain" Esma'il, as he likes to grandly style himself) was well known to me, just like his countless bloody crimes. The name of that fanatic and sadist -- guilty of the death of hundreds of innocent civilians, plunder, arson of schools and hospitals, assassinations of clergymen, and explosions at mosques -- was mentioned dozens of times in documents and witnesses' testimony in the case of seven leaders of dushman gangs who were tried in their absence 1 and 1/2 months ago in Kabul. Esma'il, who had proclaimed himself supreme ringleader in the northwest of the country, decided to launch an attempt to capture Herat in June this year. Western and Pakistani "voices" went altogether overboard about "the brilliant victory by the soldiers of Islam," recalling the proverb that "the master of Herat is master of Afghanistan," but suddenly it became evident that the dushmans had been utterly defeated and driven away from the city.

Esma'il's boss B. Rabbani, leader of the so-called "Islamic Association of Afghanistan" entrenched on the other side of the line, demanded that terrorist activities by gangs all over the province be stepped up at all costs. (Kokari-Sharshari) offered, in their opinion, a safe and impregnable lair where they hoped to gather their forces and, at the same time, receive from across the Iranian border everything they needed to pursue the undeclared war.

The leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution, enjoying generous military, financial, and political assistance from international imperialism headed by the United States, pursue the goal of using all and any means to prevent the republic from building its life on democratic principles and to thwart a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of trust and noninterference in its internal affairs. But these attempts are in vain. Despite the undeclared war, the Afghan people are confidently marching along the chosen path of social transformations. The retribution against those who invade the country's territory with weapon in hand is inevitable. The rout of the major dushman gang in (Kokari-sharshari) is the latest proof of this. The successful operations conducted by the Afghan Army in several of Afghanistan's provinces during the last few months alone offer convincing evidence of its increased might and of the counterrevolution's inability to oppose the DRA Armed Forces in open combat.

NZ LABOR PARTY DISCUSSES NONNUCLEAR POLICY

PM041301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin: "Labor Sums Up the Results"]

[Excerpt] Wellington, 2 Sep -- The New Zealand Labor Party conference, held a few days ago in Wellington, opened on a jubilant note. Less than 2 months ago the Labor Party celebrated its 70th anniversary, and the fact that the party marked this important date in its history while in power enhanced the significance of its annual meeting which examined key questions of the organization's current policy and strategic tasks.

Having given due credit to the past, the 716 conference delegates addressed the problems facing the country at present.

"Welcoming the government's antinuclear policy, the present conference simultaneously proposes the following additions to legislation on nuclear-free zone in New Zealand, disarmament, and arms control." This preamble to one of the proposals submitted for examination by the delegates is typical of the general mood of debates on international questions. The nuclear-free line followed by David Lange's Labor government (its well know elements are a ban on calls by foreign nuclear ships at New Zealand ports, the country's active role in creating a nuclear-free zone in the Southern Pacific, and other actions) is perceived by the party in its absolute majority as a success which has to be consolidated and developed through new active initiatives to strengthen peace.

A recommendation that the country should break away from the ANZUS bloc was adopted with complete unanimity by the entire hall and to the applause by delegates. It is supplemented by proposals for nonparticipation in any other military alliances; on withdrawal from military alliances with nuclear states; on a stance of positive neutrality by New Zealand which would include active promotion of peace treaties with all countries by its representatives; on opposition to the establishment of a naval base on Palau (Micronesia) by the United States; on establishment of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and support for its heroic people against U.S. interventionism, and others.

According to current Labor Party procedures, conference recommendations are not directly mandatory for the government. They do, however, provide substantial material for the elaboration of the political manifesto which the party traditionally addresses to voters in advance of scheduled parliamentary elections. Moreover, the great moral effect of these proposals, backed by the authority of the party congress, is beyond dispute. It is well known, for example, that this was the origin of the principles now underlying New Zealand's foreign policy, including its well known antinuclear stance. This is why the newspaper DOMINION was fully justified in concluding with regard to the outcome of the conference's foreign policy debate: "The government found itself under renewed pressure by the party organization to intensify New Zealand's antinuclear stance." [passage omitted]

SHEVARDNADZE, SWITZERLAND'S AUBERT BEGIN TALKS

LD051046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Talks began in Moscow today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Pierre Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council and head of the Department (minister) of foreign affairs of the Swiss confederation, who is on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Later today, the ministers signed an intergovernmental agreement on tax matters. Before the talks began, Pierre Aubert laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

PAKHLIN HITS U.S. NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

LD051017 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Nikolay Pakhlin commentary: "NATO's Dangerous Plans"]

[Summary] NATO Commander in Chief General Rogers recently announced that the number of nuclear weapons in Germany was excessive, and some should be removed. However, Rogers wants to deploy the removed nuclear weapons to Greece or Turkey. Which one? "The U.S. press clearly says it will be Turkey. Washington has a number of important political and geographical factors in mind, above all [word indistinct] of the views of a number of Turkish officials. The statement by Sukru Elekdag, the Turkish ambassador the the United States, to a correspondent of the DEFENSE WEEK at the beginning of July has not gone unnoticed in the United States. The ambassador emphasized that Turkey, by securing one third of the front between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, was making an unparralled and vitally important contribution to NATO.

"Another fact Washington has in mind is the existence of U.S. nuclear weapons in Turkey. In Washington's view, a country that permits the depoloyment of nuclear weapons in its territory will easily permit the deployment of another batch of weapons, this time in the shape of nuclear missiles. The deployment of a batch of U.S. nuclear weapons in Turkey, as being planned by the Pentagon and NATO, can undoubtedly sharpen the political situation in the area where Europe and Asia meet, and will increase tension in the eastern Mediterranean. People in Turkey realise this. Thus, in a statement to GUNES, a representative of the Turkish Foreign Ministry said that at a time when Soviet leader Mikhail Gorvachev and President Reagan are called on to reduce nuclear arms, NATO asks Turkey for additional nuclear undertakings. Besides this, Turkey must behave with maximum care toward its relations with the Soviet Union and should abstain from actions that may harm the developing Soviet-Turkish relations. The Turkish public are also concerned over NATO's dangerous plans, and are justified in detecting the great danger to the national security of Turkey as well as to the national security of other Middle Eastern countries."

VORONTSOV ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR VISIT 4 SEP

Meets With Mitterrand

LD042030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1929 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 4 Sep (TASS) -- French President Francois Mitterrand received USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yu. M. Vorontsov, who has arrived in Paris. Talks also took place with French Foreign Minister Raimond, and other senior French Foreign Ministry representatives.

Participating in the meetings and conversations was Soviet Ambassador to France P. Ryabov. In addition to the exchange of views during the Soviet-French summit talks this past July, current international problems were discussed, including a Near East settlement. The exchange of views is to be continued.

Speaks on Army, CSCE, DRA

LD051056 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 5 Sept 86

[Text] Paris September 5 TASS -- Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR who is staying here, has met with representatives of the mass media of France and other countries. He called their attention to the continuation of the arms race which promoted the aggravation of the menace of war threatening the whole of mankind and recalled the Soviet peace intitatives, primarily those which had been set forth in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of August 18. Vorontsov pointed out the importance of the decision of the USSR to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and of its proposal to the U.S. to join it and to conclude a corresponding agreement. Yuliy Vorontsov pointed out that the initiative had met with positive response in the world. Only a small group of people in the U.S. administration resisted it. He pointed out in this connection the important role played by the public in the struggle for disarmament.

Vorontsov told journalists about the contribution made by the Soviet Union to the creation of conditions for a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and assured them of the readiness of the USSR for a further development of the all-European process. he dwelt on the present state of Soviet-French relations and prospects of their development in the political, trade, economic and other spheres.

Answering questions of journalists, he explained the approach of the Soviet Union to the settlement of the Middle East conflict, to the settlemnt of the situation around Afghanistan and the elimination of local conflicts. [as received]

SOVIETS TAKE PART IN UK AVIATION EXHIBITION

LD050815 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the small English town of Farnborough, not far from London, an exhibition of aviation technology is taking place. Over 150 types of aircraft and helicopters, maintenance facilities and airfield equipment from 20 countries are on display there.

The Soviet Union is taking part in the exhibition. The AN-124 "Ruslan," one of the world's largest transport planes, which has set 21 world records, is the subject of great interest among specialists and visitors to the display.

Unlike the USSR, most Western countries are exhibiting samples of military aviation technology.

AUTHORITIES PROTEST TO IRAN OVER SHIPS' SEIZURE

AU041530 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 4 (AFP) -- The Soviet authorities have protested to Iran for infringing maritime rules following the seizure in the past two days of two Soviet merchant vessels in the Gulf. Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said here Thursday negotiations for the release of the 11,000-tonne Piotr Yemtsov, were nearly complete. He said the ship's cargo, part of which had been forcibly unloaded at the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas at the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz, had already been returned.

In Manama earlier Thursday Kuwaiti port authorities said one of the two Soviet freighters seized by Iran had been released. The Kuwaitis were unable to name the ship, but thought it could be the Tutov, which was boarded by the Iranian Navy on Wednesday morning. The other Soviet vessel was boarded Tuesday 70 kilometres (40 miles) from the port of Dubai after a "large Iranian warship" fired several warning shots across its bows, maritime sources said. The ship, operated by Ajartha Black Sea Shipping, was forced into dock. It is the first time Soviet ships have been boarded since Iran began its policy 18 months ago of stopping Gulf shipping and confiscating material it considered was destined to aid Iraq's war effort. The Soviet Embassy in Kuwait was kept silent, pleading ignorance, while the Piotr Yemtsev's agents in Kuwait said they did not know what the cargo was, saying Soviet ships often handed over their cargo list only after docking. In London, Lloyds insurance company's daily newspaper, LLOYDS list, said Thursday that Iran has stepped up its stop-and-search policy in the last few days, adding that 10 ships had been stopped in the last 24 hours.

Freighters Released

JN050917 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Dubayy, 5 Sep (WAKH) -- The Soviet freighter Tutov arrived in Dubayy yesterday after being released by Iran. A maritime source in Dubayy said the freighter offloaded 200 containers of goods for Dubayy merchants out of its cargo of 600 containers, then left Rashid Port on its way to Bomby and Karachi to offload its remaining containers. The Abu Dhabi paper AL-ITTIHAD today cites the agent of the Soviet Black Sea shipping company in the UAE as saying the Soviet freighter was on its way from Portugal to UAE, India, and Pakistan with goods for merchants in these countries and that the search to which the Tutov was subjected was a routine operation which does not delay vessels' arrival, particularly those whose destination is Rashid Port. It has also been reported that the Piotr Yemstov has been released and has left on its regular trip to the Kuwaiti port of Al-Shuwaykh. The Iranian Navy had also intercepted the Piotr Yemstov to search it.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S. ROLE IN MIDEAST TENSION

PM041410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Alarming Assessment"]

[Text] A report has come in from the United States. [paragraph continues]

The Reagan administration, it is stated in official circles, has begun reassessing the prevailing situation in the Near East. According to American officials, the aim is to determine ways of enabling the United States to play a more active role in the region. Let us be blunt. Such a "reassessment" can cause nothing but alarm and anxiety to those who regularly follow the development of events in the Near East. It does so for the simple reason that such ventures in various parts of the Near East have always been followed by a sharp increase in tension or another military explosion. The explanation for this lies in the very nature of such "assessments." They are directed, of course, not toward finding ways of settling the crisis in the region but toward the complete opposite. The task is how to exploit the prevailing situation to realize Washington's hegemonist military-strategic ambitions and consolidate the position of its partner -- Israel. To substantiate this I will cite examples from just the last 6-8 years. The late seventies were marked in the Near and Middle East by two important events. First, the U.S. Administration managed to impose on Egypt the notorious Camp David agreements, which caused a storm of outrage and were rejected by the Arab world. A pan-Arab summit conference on this score was in Iraq in 1978. One year later saw the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, and the country's new leadership, on coming to power, declared itself an implacable enemy of imperialism and Zionism. These events caused yet another "reassessment" on Washington's part. The fact that we have witnessed the bloody Iran-Iraq war, which is now almost 6 years old, is, to my way of thinking, a far from indirect result of it. The history of the Iraq-Iran war has irrefutably demonstrated that the war is completely against the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and that there is also not a single disputed issue between the two sides that cannot be resolved by political means at peace talks. But the bloodshed goes on nevertheless. This gives the U.S. Administration, first, a pretext for building up its military might in the Persian Gulf area, which it uses to achieve Washington's strategic goals in the region. Second, it continues to drain the human and economic potential of the two participants in the war, which have proclaimed anti-imperialism to be a basic principle of their foreign policy course. Third, as a result of the continuing conflict, both Iran and Iraq have been deprived of the opportunity of actively participating in the common struggle for a just settlement of the crisis in Arab-Israeli relations.

In 1981 the U.S. Administration undertook a new "assessment" of the Near East situation. Armed with the "doctrine" developed on the basis of its conclusions, White House emissaries toured the Near East region, trying to "sell" it to the Arab leaders. Washington sought to persuade them at the time that Israel had now ceased to be their main enemy and that they should mainly fear the "Soviet threat." But the truth will out. As it soon became clear, the American Administration's efforts were just a crafty smokescreen for the lastest adventure by American's strategic partner -- namely, aggression by Israel against Lebanon, which continues to this day.

Washington's direct interest bound up with the Israeli aggression in Lebanon stems not least from a desire to avoid a settlement of the Palestinian problem, which lies at the bottom of the Near East crisis, and thereby open up the way for an arrangement there in the Camp David mold. After all, it is no coincidence that the "Reagan plan," which again denied the Arab world any part in the solution of the Palestinian question, saw the light of day on the eve of Tel Aviv's venture. Since then, the entire "assessment" of Washington's Near East policy has been geared to a single task -- to various attempts to impose separate Camp David-type deals on Arab countries, whether in the form of the "Reagan plan" or in some other wrapping.

The course of splitting the Arab world and deepening that split in every possible way has been chosen as the main means of achieving the set goal. This is being sought all out by means of political intrigues, economic pressure, and direct armed intervention. [paragraph continues]

Whereas previously the United States would work out a "doctrine" for a particular action, an all-embracing program dubbed the doctrine of "neoglobalism" has since been developed for such actions. The main Near East target for the practical application of its tenets has been those Arab countries belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, and its first victim was Libya. The U.S. Administration started with a political and economic blockade against that independent state and ended with open aggression against the Libyan people, subjecting the cities and villages of the Libyan Jamahariyah to massive bombing. As a matter of fact, the long siege of Libya still continues. In the desert adjoining the March U.S. Air Force Base in California the Pentagon Central Command recently held large military exercises code-named "Gallant Eagle," whose Libyan emphasis was unmistakable. Nearly all the time U.S. Navy aircraft-carrier squadrons assigned to the Mediterranean stage provocative maneuvers near the Libyan coast which could culminate at any time in new aggression against that country. The United States has just carried out the latest such military exercises, called "Sea Wind," together with Egypt. It would seem that something like the Libyan situation is also taking shape at the other end of the Arab world. South Yemen, which is an active participant in the struggle against separatist deals and for an all-embracing and just Near East settlement, has been the object of unceasing intrigues on the part of the American Administration since the beginning of this year. Immediately after the tragic events that took place in that country in January Washington appropriated several million dollars from CIA funds for the conduct of subversive activity against Democratic Yemen, and all the indications are that great efforts are being made to create yet another "trouble spot" there.

There is now a new "assessment" of the U.S. Administration's further actions in the Near East. What has caused this and what will it lead to? It will most likely lead to a deepening split in the Arab world and escalation of American-Israeli military adventures in the region. What forced Washington to step up its activity in the Near East arena was described in quite a lot of detail the other day in THE NEW YORK TIMES. First, it reported that administration staffers cited the recent meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres, which is regarded "as an important step forward," despite the Arabs' resolute condemnation of it. Second, the newspaper observed, the meeting between Hassan II and Peres "has exerted a positive influence on Egypt's efforts in the Near East, and, according to a U.S. Administration official, it is now easier for Egypt to maintain contacts with the Israelis."

THE NEW YORK TIMES considers that Vice President George Bush's recent visit to Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, which is expected to be followed by visits by other high-ranking Americans, is the beginning of a new round in the U.S. Administration's subversive activity in the Near East. The point of what he was doing was best summed up by the White House envoy himself when he observed during an interview in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS that the United States is making every effort to help increase the number of moderate Arab countries and isolate radical states (the classification and terminology are purely American -- K.G.). And what "isolate" means in present-day Washington jargon can be seen from the example of Libya. Thus, the facts speak for themselves. They show that instead of a policy of cooperation and solution to regional conflicts, the U.S. Administration still favors confrontation and the creation of new "trouble spots" in the Near East. While at the end of the seventies the main threat to peace and security there was the Arab-Israeli conflict, whose geographical limits were virtually confined to the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, this has now been augmented by the Iraq-Iran war, U.S. and Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and American provocations against Libya. This situation is, of course, intolerable and unacceptable. Particularly in the last quarter of our century.

PRAVDA CHRONICLES MEXICAN SOCIALISTS VISIT

PM041534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization with the CPSU's Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of United Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] representatives in parliament and other elected bodies in the country, headed by A. Vale, member of the PSUM Central Committee Political Commission and National Congress deputy, has visited the Soviet Union.

The Mexican comrades had meetings at the USSR Supreme Soviet, the CPSU Central Committee Party Organization Work and International Sections, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Moscow and Riga Gorispolkoms. During the converations which took place the guests were briefed on the measures aimed at further enhancing the role and stepping up the responsibility of soviets of people's deputies for the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987 and emphasized that this fact, just like M. S. Gorbachev's reply to the appeal by the leaders of the "Delhi Six," who assembled recently in Mexico, testifies that the USSR leadership, in contrast with the Reagan administration, take steps to eliminate the nuclear threat to mankind not merely in words but in deeds.

The PSUM parliamentarians also visited the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Latin American Peoples and the USSR Writers Union, and had a meeting with journalists.

GUN AGENDA CONSULTATION HELD WITH TRINIDAD

PM021506 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] Soviet-Trinidadian political consultations on questions concerning the agenda of the forthcoming 41st UN General Assembly session were held 26 August in Port of Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING HELD -- The constituent meeting devoted to the creation of the USSR-Brazil Friendship Society took place in Moscow today. The society's rules were adopted and its board was elected. Konovalov, member of the Academy of Medical Seciences of the USSR, director of the Burdenko neurosurgery institute, has become president of the new society. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 180 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD]

REPORTAGE OF SHIPWRECK RESCUE OPERATIONS

Gerasimov Press Conference

LD042234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; 1 September Press Conference by G.I. Gerasimov, chief of USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Press Department, and A.I. Vlasov, first deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee propaganda Department, at Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow -- Recorded]

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers: Following the tragic loss of life on the shipwreck of the passenger liner Admiral Nakhimov, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers express their profound condolences to the families, kith and kin of the dead.

A press conference was held at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow today in connection with the shipwreck of the Admiral Nakhimoiv. It was opened by Comrade Gerasimov, chief of the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Comrade Vlasov, first deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed journalists.

[Vlasov] On the instructions of the leadership of the Central Committee of our Party, I should like to inform you of the progress of rescue work following the shipwreck of the Admiral Nakhimov. In very difficult conditions of night darkness, wind, and choppy seas the joint efforts of all the services led to the rescue of 836 people: 559 passengers and 277 crew. You will realized for yourselves that very severe, extreme conditions occurred, and the fact that in these circumstances it was possible to rescue 836 passengers [as heard] was a manifestation of the courage and, if you like, the heroism of the rescuers and the efficient organization of the work carried out in such a short space of time. Altogether, 60 vessels, 20 helicopters, and 80 divers were involved in the rescue work. On the night of the 31st/1st a government commission, headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, flew out to Novorossiysk. The commission also included representatives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Health, and AUCCTU, as well as representatives of Krasnodar Kraykom and Krasnodar kray executive committee. Representatives of the USSR Public Prosecutor's Office also travelled to the scene of the accident with all haste. The captains of the two vessels, the liner Admiral Nakhimov and the dry-cargo ship, are under investigation. Party and local soviet bodies and trade union, and Komsomol organizations took part in the implementation of a wide variety of search and rescue measures and in the rendering of assistance to those who suffered in the accident. They were given medical and material help. Travel arrangements home were organized for the survivors.

The party organizations of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic region and the towns in the RSFSR where those who suffered in the accident came from organized reception measures for those returning from Novorossiusk and made arrangements for the necessary assistance to be given them.

As a result of the work done to date, 116 bodies have been recovered.

The Party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Minister today expressed their profound condolences to the families, kith and kin of the dead. A special government decision has been adopted on assistance to the families of the dead, the passengers of the liner Admiral Nakhimov. At the present time, the government commission is continuing its work in Novorossiyskl to pinpoint the causes of the accident, and naturally after the commission has taken its decisions we shall try to inform you of this.

[Unidentified member of the audience, speaking in Russian with a foreign accident] Are any measures in hand to salvage the ship itself in the near future?

[Vlasov] The ship is now lying at 45-50 meters. Divers have already made numerous descents. They have taken a look at things down there, and conditions are very difficult. Nevertheless, the necessary work is being planned.

[UPI correspondent in audience, speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation] Has the search for the 319 people who are at the moment missing been officially abandoned, or is the search continuing?

[Vlasov] Search measures are continuing. The entire shoreline is being closely examined, and most of the work is being done by divers. They were the first to go down to check whether an air pocket had formed somewhere. They found no air pocket. The gash was very large, and the ship was lying on this damaged side.

[MTI correspondent in Russian] What is your view of the way the international community has reacted to this catastrophe?

[Vlasov] Gennadiy Ivanovich [Gerasimov] and I have seen a large number of reports in the ast few days, and to judge by reports in the press, your reports, published in your press organs and transmitted by your television organization, the world community regards this as a tragedy.

[Voice, either Vlasov or Gerasimov, neither of whom are on screen at this moment] any more questions?

[LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent in English, with superimposed Russian translation] Your desire to provide full information at a press conference of this kind has been very widely and positively viewed. What could you say on this?

[Vlasov] In my view, we are giving you full information, such as we know it. It is not just on matters of this kind, but also others. We are for openness and frankness, and we are openly and frankly talking to you.

Novorossiysk People Help

PM041615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Dergachev, V. Shmyganovskiy report: "The Whole City Came to Their Aid"]

[Text] Novorossiysk -- the seamen's city -- is particularly closely involved in the tragedy which took place in Tsemesskaya Bay: The entire city has come to the aid of the tourists and crew of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov. The city services are helping them actively.

G. Tsekhanovskiy, director of the city's joint hotels association, explains:

"In literally an hour, we prepared more than 1,200 places in hotels and hostels in Novorossiysk. Even before clothing and footwear were brought from the Kurortpromtorg office, the residents of our hotels shared their own clothing and food -- everything they had -- with the victims. The laundresses worked for several shifts in succession... Now the tension has lessened -- many of those rescued have already left the city."

The railmen had a special mission -- it was up to them to dispatch hundreds of people to various addresses at the peak of the vacation season. In a matter of half a day railcars were filled for Odessa, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, the Baltic, Kharkov, and Saratov.

The preparation of the railcars was taken on by the workers of the administrative and management apparatus, headed by cadre section chief F. Serednyakova. The railmen fulfilled their target.

...Now the sea in the region of the Doob lighthouse is covered with patches of oil and fragments of various objects which have floated to the surface. The rainbow film streches for some 3 miles. The collision took place at the entrance to Novorossiysk Bay, at the point marked by coordinates 44 degrees 36.7 minutes north and 37 degrees 52.3 minutes east, at a distance of around 2 miles from the shore at Cape Doob. The steamer tried to come closer to the shore, and sank at another point.

Several diving boats have reached the accident region, with some 80 people on board.

The aim is to look for the liner, which is lying on the bottom, and determine where it is possible to cut a path to its accommodation -- the cabins and lounges -- so as subsequently to be able to bring up the bodies.

Representatives of the cities from which tourists had gone on the voyage have assembled at Novorossiysk Gorispolkom. They are drawing up lists of those lost without trace and those injured.

... The government commission continues its work.

DOMESTIC, FOREIGN TOPICS VIEWED BY POLITBURO

LD041836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, at a session held on 4 September, examined urgent tasks in speeding up autumn field work and completing the preparation of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for work under winter conditions.

It was noted that as a result of the intensification of agricultural production, many farms have grown a good harvest and are successfully completing the work of bringing it in. The center of harvesting has now moved to eastern regions of the country.

The completion, on time and to a high standard, of the whole complex of autumn field work and of the winter preparations of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex was specified as the most important economic task. Its successful achievement is of decisive importance for meeting more fully the population's food requirements.

The Politburo session examined the question of further increasing production of technological equipment for the food and processing industries. A decision adopted on this question draws the attention of the USSR Ministry of Light and Food Industry Machine-Building, and of other ministries and departments bearing responsibility for developing, and mastering serial production of, equipment and materials for the food industry to serious shortcomings in this area. The Ministry of Light and Food Industry Machine building is allowing the production of equipment of low technical level and quality, and this is at variance with the guidelines of the 27th Congress and June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the need to produce machinery meeting world standards. The Politburo pointed out the importance of solving more quickly the problem of supplying agro-industrial complex enterprises with all they need in the way of a range of highly-productive modern machinery to successfully implement the food programme. Machine systems are to be developed to make possible the introduction into the processing branches of industry highly efficient technology for producing food products and packing and packaging of food commodities. It is proposed that ministries producing this equipment should be more energetic in switching from turning out particular machines to the production of integrated automatic lines, and that they should substantially improve the quality of the equipment which they are manufacturing; party committees are to monitor more intensively the implementation of the planned program.

Approval was given to the government's proposals of the transfer, as of 1 January 1987, of subsections of the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine to full financial autonomy. It is envisaged that, working in the new conditions, the ministry's shipping lines and enterprises will provide for their own scientific-technical, industrial, and social development out of earnings. Worker's responsibility for and material interest in improving the final results of labor are increasing.

The decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has been adopted, on speeding up the creation at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant of designs for passenger vehicles which conform to the advanced level of world motor vehicle construction. It is planned to implement a number of important measures to ensure the development of modern motor vehicles with specifications which are not inferior to the best world models as early as in the current 5-year period. In this air it is envisaged to organize a scientific and technical center with an experimental industrial base equipped with special types of machinery and instruments. Instructions have been given to the ministries of allied industries to organize the development and production of the necessary materials and assembly items for the manufacture of motor vehicles with a high technical standard.

The Politburo approved the results of Comrade Ryzhkov's conversation with Sodnom, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the MRP Council of Ministers. It was noted that the work on further enriching the content and forms of cooperation between the USSR and the MRP in economic and other spheres in the spirit of the accords reached at the recent Soviet-Mongolian summit meeting, is fully in line with the CPSU's unchanging course of deepening and raising the efficiency of fraternal interaction between hhe USSR and the MRP in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

The Politburo heard a report by Comrade Ligachev on his meeting with Messaadia, member of the Politburo and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, who conveyed a personal message from Bendjedid, the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, and the general secretary of the party to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Satisfaction was expressed with the fruitful development of friendly cooperation between the USSR and Algeria in various spheres and confirmation was given of the Soviet Union's unchanging stance in support of Algeria's independent course and of solidarity with the Algerian people in its struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other issues of economic and social construction and also of foreign policy activity directed toward ensuring peace and security of the peoples.

CC DEPARTMENTS DISCUSS EDUCATION, ECONOMY

LD041350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] CPSU Central Committee departments today held a conference in which deputy ministers and chairmen of USSR and RSFSR state committees in charge of the economic education of working people, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the All-Union House of Political Education of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of Field Trade Unions, and the Knowledge Society took part.

A report was delivered by Comrade Slezko, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. Tasks were discussed concerning the fulfilment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on the organization of the political and economic education of the working people in the 1986-87 school year. The following issues were also examined: ensuring in-depth study of the documents and materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the problems of intensification of production, taking into account the particular nature of the various branches of the national economy; and the preparation for reorganization of the system of political and economic teaching.

WORK ON CPSU CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

PM041022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "Materials of 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The second volume of the stenographic record of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress has been published.

The second volume includes the report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the Period Through the Year 2000" delivered by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and items relating to the discussion of the report.

The book publishes the congress resolution on the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the Period Through the Year 2000, the text of the Basic Guidelines, and a resolution on letters and appeals made to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The volume publishes items on elections to CPSU central organs, a report on the first plenum of the new CPSU Central Committee elected by the Congress and the first session of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 27th CPSU Congress closing ceremony.

The composition of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission elected by the Congress are published.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

KA-32 INSTALLS DOSIMETERS AT CHERNOBYL

LD050741 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Moscow September 4 TASS -- The crew of the "KA-32" helicopter installed dosimetric sensors in the ventilation pipe of the Chernobyl atomic power station. Lifting the unusual cargo on suspension, the pilots placed with precision a chain of sensors within the opening of the pipe, the tallest structure at the atomic power station. The aerial operation considerably sped up decontamination work at the damaged power plant.

RAZUMOVSKIY AT CHITA PLENUM, SECRETARY ELECTED

LD0212029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A plenum of the Chita Obkom, which examined an organizational issue, took place today. The plenum released Comrade Mikhail Ivanovich Matafonov from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his retirement on pension on health grounds. Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Malkov, who had been working as first secretary of the Magadan Obkom, was elected first secretary of the Chita Obkom. Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

RAZUMOVSKIY TOURS CHITA ENTERPRISES, FARMS

LD040846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] From 1 to 3 September Comrade Razumovskiy secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Chita Oblast. He acquainted himself with a number of enterprises and farms in the oblast. During his visit to the Chita machine-building works, Comrade Razumovskiy inspected workshops of the leading enterprise in the Trans-Baykal, and talked with machine operators, fitters, and engineers in the workers canteen. During the conversation with machine operators, the discussion dealt with problems of introducing modern equipment and technology, creating robotized lines, training qualified cadres, increasing the interest of machine builders in the end results, and improving the team method in the organization of labor. In the works' party committee, the Central Committee secretary took interest in the changes in style and work methods of the party organization in the conditions of restructuring, in increasing the effectiveness of criticism and self-criticism and the development of the creative initative of the workers at the enterprise, and the creation of an atmosphere of consideration for the working person. Comrade Razumovskiy visited housing developments, trade enterprises, and new construction sites in Chita, where meetings and discussions with town-dwellers took place. During his tour of Uletovskiy rayon he acquainted himself with the work of the path of communism and Chapayev collective farms in the organization of feed preparation and the beginning of the harvesting campaign.

Machine operators and cattle breeders shared their concerns with the CPSU Central Committee secretary and talked about changes in the social reconstruction of villages, about how they believed the lagging behind that was tolerated in earlier years could be eliminated, and about the ways in which the provision of agricultural products for the people of Trans-Baykal could be improved. In his tour of the oblast, comrade Razumovskiy was accompanied by comrade (Malkov), first secretary of the Chita Obkom, and comrade Popov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

KIRGHIZ ACADEMY FAILS TO ANSWER PRESS CRITICISM

PM051102 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 September 1986 carries on page 13, under the headline "Reaction, 'Protectionism,' LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 April 1986," a 250-word letter from Academician A. Izmaylov, member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, and a 100-word letter from S. Tabyshaliyev, corresponding member of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences and winner of Kirghiz SSR State Prize. They both express concern over the fact that the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences has failed to give an official reply to the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article mentioned in the headline, which exposed "serious shortcomings" in the academy's work. These mainly concerned promotions and, according to Izmaylov, the article "directly and unambiguously" spoke about the blame placed on former Academy President M.I. Imanaliyev. Tabyshaliyev says in his letter that "the facts exposed in the article are only a part of what is taking place in the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences and is causing serious alarm and anxiety."

The feature is completed by the following editorial note:

"The editorial office has received dozens of letters like these. The readers resolutely support the publication of the article 'Protectionism' and deliberate on the subject of social justice, whose principles are openly trampled in the Kirghiz have been taken? "A question of principle. We are addressing it primarily to the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences Presidium. After all, hitherto these organs have not given an official reply to the editorial office. Meanwhile, it would not be amiss to recall that the article 'Protectionism' was reprinted by two republican party newspapers. The silence has lasted 5 months already. To judge by the letters from Kirghiz scientists, the situation in the academy still remains unhealthy and uncreative, encouraging a sense of impunity and disregard for critical publications by the press. This fact will force the editorial office to return to its April publication in the very near future. Kirghiz scientists are right: It is too early to close the file."

BRIEFS

ACADEMICIAN AWARDED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold medal on Academician Aleksandr Yefimovich Sheyndlin, for great services to the development of science and the training of scientific cadres and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD]

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL HONORED -- Aleksandr Ivanovich Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and USSR minister, has by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. This award has been conferred on him for his meritorious services in the development of agricultural production and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1537 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD]

MANAGEMENT COMMISSION DISCUSSES MEASURES

PM040850 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 36, Sep 86 (Signed to Press 28 Aug 86) p 4

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery"]

[Text] At its session the commission examined the question of transferring industrial enterprises belonging to nonindustrial ministries to new conditions of economic management. It was laid down that enterprises belonging to USSR nonindustrial ministries will be transferred by the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery, while enterprises belonging to union republic nonindustrial ministries will be transferred by the corresponding union republic commissions. The enterprises will be transferred to the conditions established for the corresponding industrial ministries. The commission adopted a decision on the transfer of production associations (enterprises) belonging to the USSR State Committee for Forestry, enterprises belonging to the USSR Ministry of Health Main Administration of Medical Biotechnology and Immunological Agents, and production associations (enterprises) within the systems of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for the Supply for Petroleum Products, the Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, and the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee to new conditions of economic management of industrial activity. The USSR State Committee for Forestry has been ordered to conduct in 1987-89 an economic experiment at individual forestry production enterprises (funded through the state budget) on the basis of the principles of financial autonomy. The experiment will be conducted without any changes in relations with the state budget within the limit of the funds appropriated for forestry measures.

Approval was given to the work of Commissions for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Armenian SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Turkmen SSR, and the Kirghiz SSR concerning the transfer of industrial enterprises belonging to nonindustrial ministries. Approval was given to proposals to transfer highways administrations and the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Highways, and industrial enterprises and the All-union State Industrial Association for Repairs to Aviation Equipment ("Aviaremont") of the Ministry of Civil Aviation to new conditions of management. Approval was also given to proposals to transfer associations (enterprises) for the extraction and enrichment of coal (shale) belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and production associations (enterprises) belonging to the Ministry of Power and Electrification to new conditions of economic management, to complete the transfer of associations, combines, and enterprises belonging to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and to transfer the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism to financial autonomy and its associations, sections, and enterprises to new conditions of economic management.

A proposal from the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry was adopted concerning the experimental transfer of the "Nizhnevolzhskneft" Production Association and the Volga Area Main Oil Pipelines Adminstration in the second half of 1986 to new wage and salary scales similar to the system established for the Belorussian Railway, with adherence to the planned correlation between the rates of change in labor productivity and wages. Approval was given to the basic provisions for the conduct of the economic experiment to expand the rights of the No 18 Construction and Installation Trust under the Moscow Oblast Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction as regards planning and economic activity, to enhance its responsibility for end results, and to deepen the collective contract. The question of drafting proposals for the development of counterplanning in the 1987-90 was examined.

AGRO-INDUSTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HARVEST

LD041336 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 3 September, in its "Vremya" newscast, rounds up the latest news on the harvest.

The report begins with an announcer saying that harvesting of late crops is just about to start in western regions on the corn, sugar-beet, and potato plantations. Grain is reported to have been harvested on nearly 79 million hectares.

Then Vyacheslav Ivanovich Chernoivanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, in an interview with an unidentified correspondent looks at how work is proceeding in the country's eastern regions. A good crop of grain has been cultivated in these regions, he says, adding that the grain has ripened a little later than usual. Agricultural equipment is in considerably better condition than it was last year in a whole number of oblasts in Kazakhstan and Siberia. Grain has been threshed on over 2 million hectares in Altay Kray, which is much more than last year. More grain than at this time last year has also been harvested in Krasnoyarsk Kray, Chernoivanov says, without supplying any figures. The same may be said of Turgay, Pavlodar, Irkutsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts. But not all farms have utilized the party's assistance to the full: for example, in Kemerovo Oblast, Tyumen, Kurgan and the Buryat ASSR, not all machinery has been made ready, Chernoivanov concludes.

AGRONOMIST DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SHORTFALLS

LD041539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] More than a third of the area allocated for winter crops was occupied by grain crops by the beginning of September at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the microphone is our commentator Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov, meritorious agronomist of the Russian Federation:

[Begin Kovyryalov recording] In summing up the first results of the present harvest period, one can say with confidence that he who expanded the winter crop field and mastered intensive technologies for growing winter crops is coming out on top for the umpteenth time. In May commentary I want to draw attention to very sharp contrasts in the winter crop fields. [passage omitted] In the fields of Voronezh Rayons -- Bogucharskiy, Vorobyevskiy, Petropavlovskiy and Kantemirovskiy -- amounts of threshed grain from winter wheat did not exceed 8-13 quintals per hectare. What's the matter? Why, for example, in Khokholskiy Rayon in Voronezh Oblast was the average amount threshed from 8,500 hectares about 40 quintals? Their neighbors frequently didn't exceed 15 quintals of grain? Leaders and specialists of Khokholskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association analyzed in detail and attentively their experience in mastering intensive technologies. [passage omitted] The reasons for failures in the winter crop fields need to be sought in the serious infringements of agricultural equipment and in the simplification of intensive technologies. [passage omitted] [end recording]

CPSU CC CRITICIZES KAZAKH STOCKRAISING

PM041053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of "The Work of Party, Soviet, and Economic Organs of the Kazakh SSR To Fulfill Food Program Targets and Ensure the Accelerated, Steady Development of Livestock Raising."

The resolution adopted notes that in the Kazakh SSR, despite the great natural economic potential and considerable material, technical, and financial assistance to agriculture from the state, livestock raising is operating at a low level and the Food Program targets for the production of meat, milk, and other products are not being fulfilled.

Extensive methods of developing livestock raising have become firmly established in the republic. Despite the great increase in fixed production capital in the sector, its gross output is increasing extremely slowly. The delivery weight of animals has fallen sharply, many cattle and sheep are still being delivered for processing after being fattened only to a poor standard, and much low quality milk is purchased. The quality of wool and karakul has deteriorated. Plans for deliveries of meat and milk to all-union stocks are not being fulfilled from year to year. The debt is particularly large in North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, and Chimkent Oblasts.

These manifestations of stagnation in livestock raising are the result of the fact that the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are making serious errors in the leadership of this sector and many leaders of ministries and departments and party, soviet, and economic organs in the oblasts and rayons are displaying inertia in tackling key problems of the development of livestock raising. Party committees ignore the fact that a significant proportion of cadres are uncritical in evaluating the state of affairs and display a desire to embellish the actual results, exaggerate the difficulties, and conceal the major failures in livestock raising.

The leadership workers of the republic, oblasts and rayons, and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes acknowledge verbally that the main retarding factor in livestock raising is the poor feed base, but they fail to ensure the necessary changes in feed production. Serious violations of techniques for the cultivation of feed crops are allowed to occur, the yield of these crops is low, the cultivation of grass seeds, and especially alfalfa seed, is in a state of neglect, and the production of seeds of early hybrids of corn has not been set up. As a result, from year to year on many farms the publicly owned herd is not provided with all its feed requirements. Feed quality is improving too slowly. Because of the lack of protein in the feed, a large overexpenditure of forage grain and other feeds occurs. At the same time the conditions which exist for increasing soybean and rape production are not utilized. Work to increase the productivity of pastures is poor and questions of creating a base for feed storage and processing are being tackled only poorly.

Although they put forward an initiative on developing sheep raising in the Kazakh SSR, the republic's leading organs are not ensuring strict fulfillment of this program. Although major capital investments have been channeled into the sector in the last 5 years, there have been no improvements in its development. The sheep population and the wool clip have remained at the former level, and sheep meat production has actually fallen. On the farms of Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Turgay, and Uralsk Oblasts wool and sheep meat production has actually fallen even in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of party obkoms and raykoms, local soviets, and law enforcement organs in the republic to the fact that they are not waging a proper struggle against misrepresentation and overreporting, and have become reconciled to mass instances of animals being left out of the accounts, stolen, or misused and of animals belonging to private individuals being kept within the publicly owned herd.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and organs of the repubican State Agroindustrial Committe [Gosagroprom] are not concentrating cadres' attention on questions of thrift and efficiency. [paragraph continues]

On many farms financial autonomy and the collective contract is organized only as a formality. Many economic leaders and specialists are not used to calculating costs and analyzing production efficiency. As a result the prime cost of livestock products grows, despite rising purchase prices, and the number of loss-making sovkhozes and kolkhozes increases.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that the prolonged laggardness in livestock raising is directly connected with serious shortcomings in work with cadres. In promoting people to leadership posts, they often fail to take into account people's practical, political, and moral qualities. Workers who have ruined one job are sometimes transferred within the republic from one leadership post to another. There is a great turnover in cadres, and a particularly large number of replacements among sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen.

The party organizations' ideological work is not sufficiently oriented toward the development of the stockmen's initiative and labor activeness, the cultivation of a sense of civic duty on their part, and the creation of intolerance toward shortcomings, ostentation, and empty talk. The mass media provide superficial, uncritical coverage of the state of affairs in the leading sector of the republic's agriculture, and have yet to become collective organizers of the introduction of whatever is new and progressive.

The CPSU Central Committee deemed the work of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers in the leadership of the development of livestock raising to be unsatisfactory.

The attention of the Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Council of Ministers Presidium of the republic was drawn to the uncritical evaluation of the state of affairs in livestock raising and the insufficient exactingness toward leaders of local party, soviet, and economic organs as regards the implementation of Food Program targets.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed particularly that the present state of affairs in the republic's livestock raising cannot continue to be tolerated, and instructed the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and agro-industrial committees and associations to take exhaustive measures to eliminate shortcomings and omissions and ensure that the prolonged laggardness in the development of livestock raising is overcome in the shortest possible space of time.

Party committees and soviets of people's deputies are instructed to increase the responsibility of economic leaders and specialists in all components of the agro-industrial complex and the scientific institutions of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Eastern Department for the resolution of the key problems of livestock raising. Work to strengthen the feed base is to be restructured radically. Decisive measures are to be adopted to improve the organiation of livestock breeding work and rid the livestock units of infectious diseases of livestock. The struggle against thriftlessness, embezzlements, and the squandering of material resources is to be stepped up. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and their subunits are to be transferred urgently to the collective contract, full financial autonomy, and self-financing. The technical standard of the processing industry is to be improved and its direct links with sovkhozes and kolkhozes are to be widened.

The attention of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms was drawn to the need for a major restructuring of the style and methods of work in line with the demands of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. [paragraph continues]

The standard of work with cadres in all components of the agroindustrial complex must be improved, and it is necessary more boldly to promote to leadership posts on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes workers who are politically mature, competent, energetic, and enterprising and who understand modern economic methods of management. Cadres must be taught the ability to assess critically the actual situation and perceive unutilized potential.

Party committees and primary party organizations were instructed to increase exactingness toward economic leaders for the formation of stable collectives at the livestock units and the substantial improvement of the stockmen's working, living, and leisure conditions. There must be more concern for young people working at the livestock units. Party influence must be stepped up among the stockmen and the vanguard role of communists in production and in public life must be increased. All forms and means of ideological influence must be used to cultivate in the workers a conscientious, creative attitude to labor, initiative in the quest for reserves, and a sense of responsibility for the state of affairs in the collective and in the sector as a whole, and the press, radio, and television must be oriented in this direction.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the USSR Gasagroprom, together with the ministries and departments concerned, to give the Kazakh SSR every possible assistance in eliminating the existing shortcomings in the development of livestock raising and feed production.

PRAVDA REVIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM050926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Stock Units' Feed Reserves"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The development of stockraising will be determined primarily by ensuring the stable production, quantity, and quality of feed. The pace that has been gathered here must not only be consolidated but also be developed, aiming for higher targets. This imposes a particular responsibility on those who prepare the feed reserves.

Their procurement is not going badly in, for example, Lithuania and Latvia. Many farms there have already fulfilled their feed supply plans. Noticeable positive changes have also occurred on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Khabarovsk and Altay Krays. On the whole, compared with last year, more feed has been procured and its quality is better. Nevertheless, feed reserves so far constitute just over one-half of the planned quality.

Success in competition is scored wherever the organization of labor and the volumes and timetable of the "green harvest" were thought out in advance, wherever financially autonomous and nonregulated subdivisions operate in fields and meadows and payment is linked to end results. Such farms gathered the first grass mowing promptly, and are preparing aftercrops and for the harvesting of catch crops and land that is not fit for cultivation. In short, all resources are utilized for the needs of stockraising. Unfortunately, this approach is not used everywhere. Haymaking has been dragging on for more than 2 months in, for example, the Chuvash and Kalmyk ASSR's and in Saratov and Rostov Oblasts, and yet the hay that has been laid in covers not more than two-thirds of requirements. Feed procurement is slow in Irkutsk, Vinnitsa, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts. Evidently, people in some places are forgetting the bitter lessons of previous years when the inefficiency and passiveness of individual leaders resulted in large areas of uncut grasses being covered by snow while animals were on starvation rations. Such omissions must be evaluated in a principled fashion, and the negligent must be held strictly to account.

Great opportunities are offered by the onset of the season for the mass ensiling of corn and other crops. Almost 280 million metric tons of silage -- the greater part of the feed -- have to be laid in. And this must be done in an extremely short time. The winners will be those who determined the techniques for work and the "recipes" for succulent feeds in good time. The front-ranking farms do not simply lay in large reserves of silage, but actually strive to ensure that it contains more dry matter and vitamins, and make extensive use of various chemical preservatives and biological, nitrogenous, and other additives.

This year many farms did better in repairing silage and feed harvesting combines and prepared quite a few storage facilities. And yet the condition of the machine pool and stores in some places causes justified alarm. Take Amur or Bryansk Oblasts for example. One-fifth of silage and feed harvesting combines there still cannot get out in the fields, and there is a shortage of lined trenches. Even in the country as a whole their availability is on 76 percent. The outcome is that almost one-fourth of the feed will be stored in makeshift storage facilities -- clamps, pits, and unlined trenches. The result will be losses and deteriorating feed quality. The workers in the field expect the relevant services of the USSR State Agroindustiral Committee and its subdivisions to ensure that construction organizations accurately perform their tasks concerning the construction of such projects.

It is important to deal in a thrifty fashion with the remnants of the harvest and other horticultural waste. Everything counts for the really thrifty farmer -- straw and chaff, beet and vegetable haulms, corn cobs, and deseeded sunflower heads. This year kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured larger quantities of this type of feed than at the same time last year. The editorial office is also receiving reports that some regions are burning the straw or leaving it ungathered. This is not the thrifty way. it is well know that excess feed reserves place no burden on the economy and can prove useful in the future.

The pasture season is drawing to a close, and the herds will switch to winter rations. That is when people usually remember the feed shops. However, front-ranking farms use them all the year round, playing a part in building up feed reserves and ensuring high milk yields and animal weight gains. There are numerous instructive examples of this, but they have still to be followed everywhere. Just over 400 of Ryazan Oblast's 1,800 cattle units have such shops. And even they still await maintenance work and need modernization. The feed shop is an integral part of intensive technology. It must operate at full capacity on every farm and must help reduce the consumption of feed in producing output.

A reliable feed base is the foundation of stockraising and the basis of animal productivity growth. It is also an absolute condition for new victories in the competition for successful wintering. But how is it possible to talk about accelleration on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in, for example, Turkmenistan or Dagestan when people there are planning to procure 11-12 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock? This is just about one-half of zootechnical norms. What are the hopes of leaders and specialists of such farms? [passage omitted]